REGISTERED No.1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.559.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 20th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

	July.		Aug
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras	4
,, Carwar	22	,, Musulipatam	5
,, Narakel	26	,, Coconada	6
,, Alleppey	26	,, Vizagapatam	7
,, Tuticorin	28	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Colombo	29	,, Gopalpore	8
,, Negapatam Aug	1	,, False Point	9
,, Pondicherry	2	Arrives CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as the line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembaug, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

	July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSSORAH	7
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Mahomerah	7
,, Guader	25	,, Fao	7
,, Jask	27	,, Bushire	9
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Linga	13
,, Linga	30	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Bushire Aug.	1	,, Muscat	17
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	22
,, Mahomerah	3	Arrives BOMBAY	25
Arrives BUSSORAH	4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail about 26th July.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 23rd August,
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September,

The attention of intending passengers is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 11th 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

The following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay
MACEDONIA	2272	486	...	...	10th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	15th July.	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
INDIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500.	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2984	450	14th—Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st—Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares at the Bungalow, Opposite Messrs D. S. Kemp and Co., Chemists.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow, opposite Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co., the handsome household furniture of a gentleman, the same comprises star cut and fern pattern glassware, white and blue dinner and white pink gold dessert services, best electro-plated pickle and cruet frames, breakfast, cruet, tea and coffee service, cake basket, biscuit box, ice pitcher, round and oblong waiter and table candlesticks, and handsome carved and French polished blackwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining room, pier, washing and dressing tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, dining room, bedroom, easy and without arm mallet pattern chairs, teapoys, iron fourposts bedstead, campcots, chest of drawers, dressing and hanging glasses, Brussels and Dutch carpets, pictures, brass gilt clock on stand with dome, flower vases, plated single and four light hanging argand lustres, 4 light hanging and wall kerosine oil lamps, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
15 bales grey dhoties 5 to 9 yards.
An invoice of platedware consisting of 4 and 5 bottles cruet frame, tea and coffee services, waiters, pickle pots, &c.
2 gentlemen's saddle.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ANNUAL DIGEST OF ALL THE INDIAN CASES reported during the year; by Andrew Lyon, Esq, M. A., C. S. Volume 1, 1875, will be published shortly, demy 8vo., 496 pages. Rs. 8.
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Price—One Rupee.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 24th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

The P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, (2,431 Tons and 370 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1876.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

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POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
SATURDAY, 15th JULY.
FAREWELL SEANCE BY THE WORLD RENOWNED
DAVENPORT BROTHERS
AND
PROFESSOR FAY,
PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR AUSTRALIA.

THEIR UNIQUE AND STARTLING WONDERS Have astonished the wises of all Countries, and the most learned have been forced by overwhelming evidence to acknowledge them as inexplicable!

NO COMPLICATED OR GLITTERING APPARATUS FOR DECEPTION USED.

STARTLING WONDERS
AND
MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS ARE PRODUCED BY
INVISIBLE AGENCIES,
which through ignorance and superstition have been attributed to
WITCHCRAFT AND DEMONOLOGY.

PART FIRST.
THE MYSTERIOUS CABINET,
BY THE
DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

PART SECOND.
INEXPLICABLE DARK SEANCE,
BY PROFESSOR FAY.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; commence at 9 precisely.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2;
Back Seats, Rs. 1
Reserved Seats can be secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Special Tram Cars before and after performance to and from Byculla and Colaba.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Trentham Hall.

Bombay, 13th July 1876.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 528 of 1871.

JAMALBHOY JAIRAZBHOY, Executor of PEER MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY, deceased........ } Plaintiff.

vs.

FAZULLABHAI CASSUMBHOY, Administrator of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY, deceased, and others .... } Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 10th instant an INTERIM INJUNCTION was GRANTED restraining the Defendant from selling, alienating or otherwise dealing with the ESTATE of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY. All persons are therefore CAUTIONED not to deal with FAZULLABHAI CASSUMBHOY in regard to the above Estate.—Dated this 13th day of July 1876.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COOPER & COMPANY, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for June 1876	2	4
Islam under the Arabs; by R. D. Osborn	7	8
Life with the Hamran Arabs; by A. B. R. Myers	7	8
Physiology of Mind; by Henry Maudsley	6	12
Hugh Crichton's Romance; by C. R. Coleridge	3	12
Roman History—The Early Empire; by W. W. Cope	1	12
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England, a Continental Power; by L. Creighton	0	12
Hints on Gardening in India	1	4
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The Five Senses of Man; by Julius Berastein	3	4
After Dark; by Wilkie Collins	2	4
Family Parsonage; by Anthony Trollope	2	4
The Small House at Allington; by Do. Do.	2	4
The Claverings; by Do. Do.	2	4
Romantic Tales; by the Author fo "John Halifax"	2	4
Domestic Stories; by Do. Do.	2	4
Put Yourself in his Place; by Charles Reade	2	4
The Moors and the Fens; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell	2	4
Maude Talbot; by Holme Lee	2	4
Transformation; by Nathaniel Hawthorne	2	4
Fated to be Free; by Jean Ingelow	3	12
Three Feathers; by Wm. Black	3	12
Round About my Garden; by F. C. Burnand	1	12
Spare Moments,—Poems, Secular and Religious	1	0
The Industrial Arts, Historical Sketches	4	12
Half-Length Portraits; by Gibson Craig	3	12
Contemporary Evolution; by St. Geo. Mivart	4	12
The Lion in the Path; by Saunders	3	12
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French Political Leaders; by Edward King	3	12
True Tales about India	2	0
The Justice's Pocket Manual; by T. Cousins	1	4
Mandalay to Momein; by John Anderson	13	4
Narratives of the Mission to Tibet, and of the Journey to Lhasa; by C. R. Markham, C. B.	13	4
Through and Through the Tropics; by F. Vincent	6	12
White Ladies; by Mrs. Oliphant	3	12
The Best of Husbands; by James Payn	3	12
Walter's Word; by James Payn	3	12
The Fall in the Price of Silver; by E Seyd	1	12

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Price (in large Bottles) Rs. 3 each
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Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

CLOTHING FOR THE RAINS.

ASQUITH & Co. beg to announce the arrival of their SPECIAL MONSOON SHIPMENT of Woollen Goods and call the attention of their constituents to the following

CASH PRICE LIST.

WINCHESTER SUITS. FOR OFFICE OR GENERAL WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES SCIENTIFICALLY CUT TO FIT THE FIGURE.

	Rs.	a.
Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	25	0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear	35	0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5	8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers or Breeches	14	0

TROUSERS.

	Rs.	a.
Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	0
Superfine ditto ditto	14	0
Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades......from A very large choice of these superior goods.	16	0
Colored Drill Trousers ......Six	28	0
Best White Drill ......Six	30	0
Suits of the above	15	0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the New Matted Materials	7	0

COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30	0
Frock Coats for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38	0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24	0
Vests of the above materials	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian or Plain Morning Coat	39	0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16	8
Ditto ditto ditto Vest	6	8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25	0

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7	0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30	0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughl Shrunk	27	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8	8

The Fit quality and Finish of all Garments Guaranteed. Patterns, with Simple Instruction for Self-measurement, on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ......10 to 16		8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits	30	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35	0
Dressing Gowns ......9 to 20		0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	8
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0
Silk and Wool do.	8	8
Spun Silk do.	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ...4 to	8	0
Silk Suspenders	2	8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8
Warm do. ,,	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9	8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. ...6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ......6 to	10	0
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats ......3-8 to	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ......9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ......each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ......10 to	15	0
Razais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ......From	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	40	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do.	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bag	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ......5 to	6	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier do ......4-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ......2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ......3 to	4	8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do.	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	32	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do.	15	0
Rug Straps ......1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars	0	12
Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot ......1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ......1-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	0
Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar, per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case...9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	8
Do. Strops ...... 3-8 to	5	1
Nail Scissors ......1-8 to	1	12
Brier Root Pipes, in Cases ......3 to	5	0
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Floriline	1	8
Overland Chairs, best Beach ......6 to	12	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	3	8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

NOTICES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain-sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or Heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
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SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Waler Geldings, 7 and 8 years old, 14-2 high, a good match and perfectly broken, with Harness complete, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Waler Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, a beautiful stepper in single and double Harness, Rs. 600.

A high caste Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1½ high, very compactly built up to weight, Rs. 800.

A Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action, quiet with troops, and carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 15 hands high, very handsome, would make a first Charger, Rs. 1,010.

A Bright Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a passed Cavalry Charger and for symmetry and pace a perfect lady's Horse, Rs. 800.

An Iron Grey Chargosh, 5 years old, very pretty, up to 20 stone, with no tricks, is frequently ridden by a lady, Rs. 400.

A Dark Bay T. B. Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, a splendid mover in Harness, suitable for a Dog Cart, Rs. 600.

A Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, suitable as a Charger, very powerful and fast in Harness, Rs. 700.

A Bright Chesnut Australian, 16-2 high, very well bred Cob built and very handsome, broken to Harness, and perfectly quiet in Saddle.

A Black Australian Brougham Horse, 15-2 high, very powerful, good conditioned, will do any amount of work, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Waler, 15-1 high, well-seasoned, an excellent Brougham Horse, Rs. 350.

Various other cheap Horses from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 suitable for either Saddle or Harness.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th June 1876.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, keyless 185
,, ,, enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

NOTICES.

Wm. WATSON & Co., ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,

24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest

PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Feet Street, London.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for Single Copy, One Anna.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain, remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

J. NEUBERG. FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.

STILL HOCK.

BODENHEIMER	per Doz.	Quarts	Rs.	15	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	8	8
GEISENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,,	16	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	9	0
NIERSTEINER	,,	Quarts	,,	20	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	11	0
RUDESHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,,	22	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	12	0
LIE FRAUMILCH	,,	Quarts	,,	28	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	15	0
HOCHHEIMER	,,	Pints	,,	17	0

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal
GERMAN WINES.

CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.
Per Doz. Quarts ....Rs. 11 0

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.
Per Doz. Pints ....Rs. 7 8

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.
Per Doz. Pints ....Rs. 9 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

SHERRIES.
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior.........per doz. Rs. 25
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine. ,, ,, 33

PORT WINE.
OLD, FULL-BODIED...................per Doz. Rs. 25

SPARKLING WINES.
&c., &c.
FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

DIRECT CADIZ SHIPMENT.

MANZANILLA—VINO DE PASTO.

Selected by our Mr. PALMER in Quarter Casks In Bond, Rs. 175 and Rs. 155.

Also in 4 gallon Jars equal to 2 dozen, at Rs. 38 and Rs. 33 In Bond.

Excellent, natural, clean characteristic Sherries.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Price	Rs. 6	or	Rs. 6-4	per doz. Qts.
	,, 4	or	,, 4-4	per doz. Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. to P. M.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazett of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVED FUND—£2,771,492.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c, both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8
27	28	0	0	14	6	0	7	5	8
28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	8	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES,

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The new rates of the N. B. and M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

BOMBAY.

Medical Officer.—SIDNEY SMITH, Esq.,

Agent: W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardosses Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, [illegible] Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, cue tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupe with or without coach box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top, Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetians, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus, Chariot-Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected paten door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, 1 square foot mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for halfdoors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, an will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., while D. and Co. undertake to repair and recharge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 Rs. each.

Garden pumps do, do, 12 Rs. each.

NOTICE.

WITH the view of extending the use of Gas in private houses, the Board of Directors have sanctioned a REDUCTION in the PRICE of GAS which will take effect from the 1st July 1876. The reduced rate is Rs. 6 per thousand cubic feet. No discount will be allowed, but interest at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem will be charged upon all accounts due over one month.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in the Mofussil at the following rates, viz. :—

	Per cent. per annum.				
	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
For Buildings of stone and wood and roofed with wood in which no hazardous trade is carried on and which contain no pipe stove, from	0	12			
For Buildings of a similar character used as Hotel, from	1	0	to	1	4
For Tiled Bungalows private, from	0	6	to	0	8
,, ,, ,, used as Shops	0	10	to	0	12
,, ,, ,, of hazardous goods therein, from	1	0	to	1	4
,, "Thatched Bungalows private, or used as Officers' Messes, from	1	4			

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company held on MONDAY, the 10th instant, it was resolved NOT TO WIND UP, but to CONTINUE the BUSINESS of the Company as heretofore.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th July 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA, AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY, AND THE SIDINGS OF THE SASSOON'S DOCK COMPANY, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY AT COLABA.

Notice is hereby given that, after the fifteenth of July instant, and until further notice, Cotton and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway and the Sidings at Colaba of this Company, of the Sassoon's Dock Company, and of the new Colaba Company, but will be conveyed to or from either the Bores Bunder Station, or the Port Trust Sidings Bombay only.

Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the respective Sidings at Colaba for Traffic after the close of the Monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th July 1876.

AT the 50th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the following results were reported :—

The ANNUAL REVENUE amounted at 15th November to .... £ 769,943 3 7

The INVESTED FUNDS at same date amounted to ...£5,013,537 7 11

The *Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor* thus notices the Report :—

"The new business of the *Standard* Life Office amounts to One Million and a Half, which is stated to be the largest amount transacted by a Scotch Office in any one year. . . . The *Standard* is the one Office which goes to the British Colonies over the face of the Globe for its policy-holders, and by management of the highest class, combining commercial shrewdness with scientific ability it has worked its chosen field to the best advantage. . . . It may not be amiss to point out that the same desire which has heretofore been exhibited to increase the privileges of the assurers and the commercial value of the policies, continues to be one of the ruling principles in its management."

COPIES OF THE REPORT, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row, Bombay, July 1876.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH JULY 1876.

YESTERDAY'S commercial telegrams confirm in a very marked manner the more confident feeling respecting the political situation which has been gaining ground of late; Consols have advanced from 94 to 94½, and French Rentes from 105½ to 106, while the London Produce Markets are evidently influenced by a similar tendency, Coffee being firm, Ceylon Cocoanut Oil 5s. per ton dearer, and, what is perhaps a better indication than anything else, Rapeseed is quoted 6d. per quarter lower.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue very dull, and to this is probably owing the fact of the Liverpool Cotton Market having as yet made no decided move. The tone is evidently steadier and there is more business doing, the sales yesterday being estimated at 10,000 bales, but spot prices remain unchanged throughout. Tuesday's New York telegram came in this morning, but it records no movement, ready Mid. Uplands being still quoted at 11¾ cents and September shipment at 11½ cents. per lb.

A further payment of £288,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday, making £673,000 paid in since last return.

Bar Silver in London has advanced to 47¼d. per oz., a quotation which we hear is confirmed by private telegrams.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been firm at a partial advance of 1/16d. per rupee, and as the Banks still maintain the wide difference of 1¾ per cent. between their selling and buying rates, there has been very little business done. There is nothing of a definite character, beyond what we have already noticed, to account for the continued upward tendency, unless it be the firm accounts from Calcutta, where rates in to-day's telegrams are quoted ⅛d. over our level. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 6⅞ to 7/16d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight......1s. 6⅞ to 11/16d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ...1s. 6 11/16 to ¾d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, ...1s. 6 13/16d. ,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts 1/16 to ⅛ prem.; 60 days' sight ⅞ per cent. discount. On China 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are at Rs. 222 per 100 dollars.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry continues steady, but there is no quotable change in values, viz :—Four, Rs. 101 7/16 to ½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to ⅝; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104.

SHARES have been quieter to-day, but there are few fluctuations in prices to record. Bank of Bombays are steady at 46 per cent. premium. G. I. P. Railway stock has receded to Rs. 280, Port Canning Land shares are Rs. 20 lower. Spinning and Weaving shares are generally firm at yesterday's quotations, but we notice a decline of Rs. 15 in Alliance, Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, Rs. 40 in Khandeish Spinning, and Rs. 10 in Goculdass Morarjees. Sassoon Spinning and Weaving are Rs. 10 higher, and Orientals, Manockjee Petits and Jewraz Balloo are unchanged.

COTTON continues very firm, and a fair extent of buying has again taken place at Colaba, at in some cases an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Full-pressed Barsee, Julgaum, and Khandeish are the descriptions mostly dealt in, but there is also a fair demand for Wudwan and Veerumgaum to class fully fair to good fair. The receipts yesterday were 1,108 bales—consisting mainly of Sholapore, Raichore and Barsee—making 3,114 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS by steamer are quieter owing to the arrival of the Trentham Hall, and for ready shipment we now quote £2-17-6, forward £2-10 per ton. By sail the rate for Liverpool is £2 5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quieter again owing to the improvement in Exchange. There seems to be no inclination to purchase further on speculation, and the ordinary demand for consumption is limited in the extreme. Prices are nominally unchanged, but sales cannot be effected at Monday's advance.

COALS are quieter. The improvement in the value of the rupee has brought out numerous sellers of forward shipment, but buyers do not seem inclined to go on unless at lower prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	103
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	730
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	106
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	515

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,180
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	450
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
450	5,000	2,850	150ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,550
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	805
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	505
1,000	350	all	42 ps	India Press Co.	250
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	95
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
500	800	all	Nil.	Dhollera P & G. Co	150
852	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	950
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co	1,500
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	370
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
8,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	330
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
100	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	420
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	,,	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share, for the year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship SEA FLOWER, 1,100 tons, Captain L. Garrick will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. SCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE s. s. STATE OF ALABAMA 1,511 tons, Captain J. Hamlin, sailed yesterday for China, with original cargo from London to be carried in the same bottom.

THE SHIP GLENLYON, 1,487, tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (May 23th) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE SCHOONER AGOFAR, 65 tons, Nacoda, which sailed on the 4th instant for Mozambique, with a general cargo from Bombay, has put back from sea yester day on account of bad weather.

THE following is a list of the passengers per s.s. Trentham Hall, Captain Shaw, arrived on Wednesday evening, having made the passage from Liverpool in 24 days including all stoppages :—Captain Wilson, Major and Mrs. Law and 2 children.

THE HALL LINE s. s. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool, June 17th, and Suez 1st July, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Lowe, two children, and ayah, Captain Wilson and Mrs. Killen, and ayah. She brought the following cargo :—60 packages yarn, 256 packages soap, 30,697 fire bricks, 5 cases yellow metal, 25 packages copper-sheets, 1 cask brandy, 50 packages roll sulphur, 100 packages tin plates, 2 packages earthenware, 1 cask files 8 packages glassware, 12 cases iron safes, 6 packages paper hangings, 101 packages beer, 60 packages wine, 1 case hams, 20 cases slates 99 packages cottons, 5 casks gun flints 8 packages hoes, 4 packages lamps, and some packages merchandise and hardware, and 704 bundles nail rod iron, 40 bales merchandise, and 15 packages parcels of Parcel list. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels	Commanders	From
12	Trentham Hall(s)	Shaw	Liverpool, June 17.
13	Glenlyon	Smith	Rangoon, May 20.
	Agofar	Nacoda	Put back from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	In ia(s)	Read	Liverpool.
13	Walmer Castle	Boosey	Havre.
	State of Alabama(s)	Hamlin	hina.
	Socotra(s)	Stewart	Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Sea Flower, Garrick, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Trentham Hall, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.
9 Allum Ghier ....Williams ......Mauritius, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

July.
9 Busheer (s) ....
Duke of Argyll (s)...
Orryia (s)..............
Furness Abbey ......

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
9 Ceylon .... Gopaulpore.
11 Merkara (s).............. .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

June.
11 Toftcombs .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—50 kegs yellow ochre and 25 casks lamp black, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.
John Allan—500 bundles steel, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
Tanjore s—4 cases colour, Tezpali Cama.
Siam s—16 cases claret, 10 cases hock, 4 cases rum and 60 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—94 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—153 bales cotton, Shreeram Ramchund; 3 bales cotton, Keswodass Sewdass; 50 bales cotton, Vussonjee Morarjee; 105 bales cotton, Luckmandass Rugunath; 145 bales cotton, Girdhurlall Futtaychund; 49 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraj; 225 bags myrabollams, Esack Joosub; 100 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Atalanta s—8 bales silk waste, Tapeedass Vurjdass and Co; 157 bales wool, Vurjewan Vussonjee and Vussonjee Dewchund; 90 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 70 bales wool, Laljee Megjee; 40 bales wool, Mowjee Coorpall; 2,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Trentham Hall s—64 bales cotton, Morarjee Prajee and Co; 800 bags wheat and 126 cwts coir yarn, W and A Graham and Co; 24 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ashgrove—1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Hydaspes s—5 boxes silver coins, The French Bank.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·610
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·9
Minimum do. do	79·7
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	496
Fall of Rain	0·10 inches.
Total fall during month	2·85 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	15·83 ,,
Additional fall up to 10th a.m. of the 13th	0·06 ,,

HIGH COURT.—14TH JULY.

(Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Custuribai Naiquin vs Juggonnath Narayen—Remington, Hore and Langley.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Atishkhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevey.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Suruswateebai widow vs Bhai Bhaoo and another.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In person—Luximabai widow vs Gunesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.
233-76—Crawford and Boevey—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—A Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagul—N N K thare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—W Charles Lester and another vs H H Connell Mayle.
338-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE

520-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ayeshabebee vs S H Nusmoodin—Prescot and Winter.
497-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank Ld vs Ramchund Govind Datar—Crawford and Boevey.
140-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cooverjee Jeewanjee—A Framjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Liladhur Cullianje and others—H Bicknell.
202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.
571-75—M Fletcher—Sonurabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Wilson, Capt, Madras 43rd Lt Infantry, to join, from England.
Low, Major, Bengal 13th Lancers, to rejoin, from England.
Keith, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, from sick leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

Griffith, Major, Madras 35th Regt, on leave, to Secundrabad.
Keildy, Lieut, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, to Surat.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 12th July 1876.

Lieut W A Broone, 2nd Wing Subn 29th N I, is attached to the 30th N I, as a temporary measure, and directed to join at the public expense.

The undermentioned men are reported to have completed a special course of Instruction at the Central Gymnasium and to have obtained certificates as follows :—

1st Class—No 87, Serjt E Terry, 45th Foot; Nos 683 and 1713, Lance Corporals W Lees and W Marshall, 83rd Foot; and No 777, Private J Higgins, 15th Foot (2nd Batn).

2nd Class—No 1859, Lance Corporal A Rowley, 83rd Foot, and No 1445, Lance Corporal W Taylor, 44th Foot.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Capt and Adjt C W Brereton (20th Bde), from date of embarkation, to England, Overland, to appear before a medical board.

68th Foot—Capt W F Woodward, to England, from date of embarkation, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 13.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder and Surveyor to the Port, having returned to duty on the 4th inst from the three months' privilege leave granted him in Govt Notification No 17, dated 12th April 1876, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj G R C Westropp delivered over charge of the Office of Asst Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, to Mr S Hammick, C S, on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

Col J F Lester delivered over charge of the Office of Political Supt, Sawant Wari, to Maj G R C Westropp on the 3rd inst, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature :—

Mr G H Farran, M A, to be Asst Comr for taking Accounts and Asst Taxing Master, but Mr Farran, will continue to act as Master and Registrar in Equity and Comr for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer during the absence of Mr C E Fox, or until further orders.

Mr C A Turner, B A, to act for Mr Farran as Asst Comr, &c, while Mr Farran continues to act for Mr Fox, or until further orders.

The Hon the Chief of Justice H M's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for three months to Mr J Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court, from 7th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honorable the Chief Justice during the absence of Mr Flynn, or until further orders :—

Mr Balaji Pandurang to act as Chief Translator and Interpreter

Mr Shamrao Bhasker to act as Second Translator and Interpreter.

Mr Trimbakrao Bapuji Mahadeo to act as Third Translator and Interpreter.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, consequent on the promotion of Mr G H Farran :—

Mr W Adams to be Depy Registrar.

Mr L N Banaji to be a Clerk to the Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, substantive "pro tem."

Mr F H Brito to be a Comr for taking Affidavits, substantive "pro tem."

Mr G Druitt delivered over charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 1st instant, in the afternoon.

Under the provisions of Sect 28 of Act XIV of 1869 (the Bombay Civil Courts' Act) Rao Saheb Narayanrao Balwant Bhise, second class, first grade, Subdt Judge of Alibag, in the Tanna Dist, is within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

Mr Bhaskar Narayan Pandit, Actg second class Mukhtyarkar at Mirpur Batoro, in the Dist of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class in the Dist of Kurrachee under Sect 37 of Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Hamilton to be Huzur Depy Collr at Nassik.

Mr H E Winter acted as first Asst Collr of Satara from the 15th to the 27th Mar h 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr J Davidson acted as second Asst Collr of Sholapur from 31st Aug to 9th Sept 1875, from 27th Feby to 24th March 1876, and from 1st May to 11th June 1876, in all cases both days inclusive.

Mr C G W Macpherson, CS, passed an examination in Marathi on the 5th inst.

Mr R B Worthington, first Asst Collr of Khandesh, is allowed furlough for one year, from 10th Aug next, under Chapter III, Sec 10 (a), of the Civil Leave Code, second Edition. He is also granted subsidiary leave for seven days, under Chapter V, Sec 18 (a), of the same Code.

Mr A L P Larken was in charge of the Office of second Asst Collr of Poona from 24th March to 11th June 1876.

Mr H F Carvelho acted as Asst Revenue and Police Comr Northern Division, from 3rd April to 4th July 1876, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj A N Hojel to act as Second Physician, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, during the absence of Surgn-Maj Cook, or until further orders.

The services of Surgn J F Keith, Actg Civil Surgn, Aden, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C on the arrival of Surgn Nolan.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Maidment, Chief Asst and Acct in H M's Mint, Bombay, returned to duty on the 30th ultimo from the sick leave granted to him under Govt Notifications dated 7th March and 31st May last.

Mr G G Turner, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Surat, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Chanbusappa B Dharwar, Depy Educational Inspr Dharwar Sub-Division, made over charge of his Office on the 11th May last, after office hours, to the Vice-Principal of the Dharwar Training College.

Mr R V Chintamun Petkar received charge of the Depy's Office on the 1st June, after office hours.

Mr Ramchunder V Bhagap, Depy Educational Inspr, Kanara, having rejoined his appointment on the 12th ultimo, before office hours the unexpired portion (24 days) of the three months privilege leave granted to him by Govt Notification dated the 4th May last, is cancelled.

Surgn-Maj Cook delivered over charge of the duties of Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College to Surgn-Maj Hojel on the 21st ultimo, before office hours.

Mr Narayen Venayek Sathe, B A, is appointed to act as Head Master, Dhulia High School, during the absence of Mr Mahadev Vishnu Kane, or until further orders.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs H Mainwaring and C A Morphew, Asst Conservs, second grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Forest Officer's Office of Colaba and Dapoli on the 1st inst, before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr H F Carvalho delivered over and Mr F L Goldsmid received charge of the Office of Asst, Revenue and Police Comr, Northern Division, on the 5th inst, in the forenoon.

The following gentlemen are appointed Members of the Municipality for the Town of Igatpuri, in Nasik :—

Dr J O'Sullivan, vice Dr M W Gairdner, left the Station.

Mr J Tindall, vice Mr Ferguson, left the Station.

Mr Anandrao Bhaskerji delivered over and Mr C B Winchester received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr and Mag, Colaba, in the forenoon of the 30th ultimo.

Mr Narayen Ganesh delivered over and Mr Sadashiv Moreshwar received charge of the Office of Dist Depy Collr and Mag, Tanna, in the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

Messrs H E Winter and J F Fleet respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr and Mag, F C, Kaladgi, on the 26th ultimo, in the forenoon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—July 12th, at Bombay, the wife of S. W. Anderson, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MEUGENS—July 9th, at No 8, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of J. G. Meugens, of a son.

WILLIAMS—July 6th, at Negapatam, the wife of Mr. R. K. Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BUSH—WILSON—July 5th, at St. Thomas' Church, St. Thome, by the Rev. Dr. Strachan, Mr. Charles John Bush, youngest son of the late T. E. Bush, Esq., Executive Engineer, of the Tinnevelly District, to Adelaide Maria, eldest daughter of James A. Wilson, Esq., of the Government Secretariat and grand daughter of the late Colonel John Wilson, Commandant 13th M. N. I.

DEATHS.

HUMPHREYS—July 2nd, at Negapatam, Bridget Lantwar, the wife of Mr. Henry Humphreys, Postmaster, Negapatam, aged 32 years, 2 months and 3 days.

HERON—July 6th, at "Sunny Side," Simla, of measles and bronchitis, Miss C. M. A. Heron, aged 21 years, 7 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 14 1876.

SINCE we last commented on the distressing state into which the *esprit de corps* of the Bombay Medical Service had fallen of late years certain changes have occurred which, while slightly clearing the moral atmosphere of the Department, seem to point to the conclusion that the Surgeon-General, Dr. Thom, is not the right man in the right place. We are surprised to find circumstances leading us to hold this opinion, because apparently Surgeon-General Thom used to be a great stickler for professional proficiency and merit. He always seemed to be going through his little medical world calling "Merit! merit!" at the top of his voice; "give me merit, and the man who has it will be exalted above his fellows!" And when he had a moment to spare from his devotion to the shrine of merit, it seemed to outsiders that the indefatigable Galen, despite the burden of his years, was always denouncing drones, dullards, incapables, obstructives, and such like humble brethren in his profession, and warning them that if they did not amend their ways not only would they incur his august displeasure, but the golden avenues of promotion would be closed against them. There must, however, have been much cry and little wool in the Surgeon-General's conduct after all, for we do not think that the tone of the Bombay Medical Department has ever fallen to a lower state than it has under his direction. This fact may be due to his misfortune and not his fault; on this point people are at liberty to form their own opinions—and so far as we can judge they do so, and pretty decisively, too. As a rule, if there is a man of tact, discrimination, and unrelenting honesty of purpose at the head of a Department, contentment and good feeling reign throughout it, and he is blessed by his subordinates. But when a Department is seen to arrive at the verge of demoralization, when discontent is heard on every side, when men look at their prospects of promotion as black and cheerless no matter how much they may strive to produce the desiderated article Merit, then it is only reasonable to believe that something is seriously wrong with the management of that Department. When the recent vacancies occurred in the Deputy Surgeon-Generalships, the majority of the medical officers in the Department were agreed as to what particular men were entitled, alike by the duration and the quality of their public services, to receive promotion; but no one felt assured that any of these men would be nominated by the Surgeon-General; he might, they thought, put a number of names in a hat and by this means select the gentlemen who should be Deputy Surgeons-General, but no other more rational mode of selection was likely to be used. To do Sir Philip Wodehouse credit, he has lately attempted, despite the Surgeon General, to do fair play in the Department, and not a few of the medical gentlemen who have been standing aside wondering what Dr. Thom would do next are grateful to His Excellency for his interference. The Medical Warrant which was issued from Windsor last April laid it down that medical officers of the rank of Surgeon-Major or Surgeon shall be placed on the Retired List at the age of fifty-five, and all Surgeons-General and Deputy Surgeons-General at the age of sixty. Previous to the issue of this Warrant, there was in existence a well-known fifty five years superannuation rule, which was not so often acted upon as it ought to have been, or as it will be, now that the terms of the Royal Warrant are explicit on the subject. Under the superannuation rule the following officers were unsuitable for promotion as Deputy Surgeons-General :—Surgeons-Major Wiehe, Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad; Davey, 21st Marine Battalion; Sylvestre, Acting Civil Surgeon, Dharwar; Brown, officiating in 17th N. I.; and now that the Warrant leaves no doubt about the intentions which brought the superannuation rule into existence, all these gentlemen will have to leave the service. The Surgeon General, however, determined upon nominating Surgeon-Major Wiehe and Surgeon-Major Davey, and, as if he felt that he was asking Government to do an extraordinary thing in the face both of the old superannuation rule and the new Warrant, he said that if Government did not think it advisable to appoint either of these officers in consequence of their age or physical incapacity, he would like it to appoint Surgeons-Major Moore and W. G. Hunter. By some chance the Surgeon-General hit upon a good man when he nominated Dr. Hunter; but what induced him to nominate Dr. Moore it is impossible for even his most lenient friends to guess. Dr. Moore has been serving in Rajpootana for many years, and has had no connection with this Presidency beyond the unimportant fact that he belonged to the Bombay Army. If Government had carried out Dr. Thom's eccentric recommendation, it would have added one more drop of disgust to the cup that was already almost full to the brim in the Medical Department. It would have been a further means of taking the heart out of the men who for years have been struggling in this Presidency to do their duty honestly, and unheedful of the unmeaning quackings for "Merit" that were being continually poured into their ears. But, fortunately for the service, Sir Philip Wodehouse refused to do anything of the kind. Previous to half-recommending two men who were precluded under the terms of the Royal Warrant, and to wholly recommending another man who for all practical purposes was out of the Bombay Medical Department, the Surgeon-General had coquetted a good deal with Dr. Beatty, who had been the Civil Surgeon in Poona for many years. Dr. Beatty had reason to believe that the Surgeon-General would nominate him, and his friends were certain that Dr. Thom would ask the Governor to appoint him to one of the vacant Deputy Surgeon-Generalships. But the Surgeon-General was either exceedingly fickle, or the victim of that quality of mind which is called indecision in men of his position and stupidity in humbler individuals; and so he made the peculiar nominations he did, and discarded the much beguiled Civil Surgeon of Poona. The Government resolution which was issued anent Dr. Thom's proceedings was severe, although couched in the usual colourless language of official documents. It pointed out, what the Head of the Medical Department should never have needed to be told, that appointments to the vacant Deputy Surgeon-Generalships must be made with due regard to the terms of the Royal Warrant which regulates promotion in the Indian Medical Establishment; and also that these appointments should have some relationship to the condition, present and prospective, of the Department. The latter piece of information was doubtless intended to give Dr. Thom a hint that a good Surgeon General would have to be appointed after him, and that unless satisfactory Deputy Surgeons General were chosen it would be impossible to get a satisfactory chief of the Department, inasmuch as the Warrant provides that a Surgeon-General must be chosen from among the four Deputy Surgeons-General on the Bombay Medical Establishment. The Governor expressed his opinion that the Surgeon-General attached too great weight to claims founded upon mere seniority, and suggested that this probably was Dr. Thom's reason for bringing forward for the first vacancy the name of Dr. Wiebe, and for the second that of Surgeon-Major Davey, "both of whom no doubt have rendered long "and respectable service, but who have already "passed the age at which it is held to be desirable "that Surgeons-Major should retire, and are only "retained in active employment because they en-"tered the service prior to the 13th January 1869." The Resolution went on to state that under these circumstances Government considered that these gentlemen should not be chosen. It had no objection to accept the nomination of the Principal of the Grant Medical College, as Dr. Hunter was one of the best selections that could have been made; but as for the other nominations that had been so strangely made in the face of the twentieth clause of the Royal Warrant, Government would have none of them. As for Dr. Moore, whose name had been so unexpectedly drawn into the arena of promotion, the opinions of Government were equally decided. No doubt, it said, Dr. Moore was an officer to whose merits much testimony had been deservedly given; but it observed that nearly the whole of his service, especially since 1869 had been spent beyond the limits of the Presidency; and it could not expect him to possess that knowledge of local wants and peculiarities which is indispensable for the control of the subordinate offices. Much less did Government see any reason for passing over in his favour his seniors, who must be better acquainted with local requirements. This was plain speaking. The long and the short of the matter was that, with the exception of Dr. Hunter, all the nominations made by the Surgeon-General were thrown overboard, and Government decided upon promoting Dr. Beatty, "who has acquired "much distinction in the practice of his profes-"sion, and whom it believed to be quite compe-"tent to perform the duties of the office with "efficiency."

This is the whole of the little story which is connected with the recent nominations in the Medical Department. It shows that Dr. Thom was regardless, not only of the spirit of the superannuation rule but of the letter of the Royal Warrant of April last, and that the Government of Bombay had actually to remind him of the fact. It shows him also in the light of an unfortunate administrator, for at the obvious risk of adding anew to the great irritation which has been produced throughout the Medical Department since his appointment as Surgeon-General, he went abroad to Rajpootana to choose a man whose merits are no more remarkable than those of many a medical officer who is plodding along at his duties in this Presidency. It is well that the Government of Bombay interfered as it did. In a Department which has come to such a pass that rumours are actually current in it of attempts on the part of high officials to retire from their appointments in favour of those next to them in seniority in consideration of a sum of money—thus practically selling the public service for the private benefit of individuals—it is necessary, although these rumours may be unfounded, for a strong hand to interfere occasionally and keep matters as straight as they can be kept under the present unfortunate *régime*.

NOT long ago the secretaries of the Umballa Derby Sweep were bothered and bullied by a number of disappointed subscribers because they would not consent to re-draw the lottery. They, however, closed the discussion by a vigorous declaration that they would not re-draw the lottery, and that the drawer of the Field, which included Forerunner, should be allowed to reap the benefit of his luck. We think that the secretaries were quite right. Had they been weak enough to re open the matter they would have caused immense discontent throughout India. It would appear, however, that they are not yet out of their troubles, as there is a chance of the drawer of the Field taking even a higher place in the Sweepstakes than has already been assigned to him by his previous good fortune. According to a London contemporary (*Vanity Fair*), whose gossip, however, is not always trustworthy, an objection has been made by Forerunner's owners against Kisber, and they claim that the first prize should be taken away from the Hungarian "crack." What the objection taken to Kisber is we cannot discover. We have examined *Bell's Life*, but found no trace of the affair. Probably we are justified in concluding from this fact that the objection is not considered to be of much account in English sporting circles; for if it were, the sporting papers would certainly be full of suggestions by disinterested persons who had lost through Kisber, or who would win money if Kisber's victory were overturned. Whatever the objection may be, Admiral Rous, the eminent sporting authority, has declared his opinion that though the claims made on behalf of Forerunner to oust Kisber from first Derby honours are frivolous, yet they are good enough to warrant a lawsuit. Perhaps this is only the Admiral's sarcastic way of saying that anything, however frivolous, will do to make a lawsuit of; but at all events *Vanity Fair* says that counsel are already instructed by the owner of Forerunner to lay formal claim in Westminster Hall to the Derby Stakes. Now, supposing that this lawsuit were to turn out successful, what would the effect of the decision be? We presume that all Kisber's backers would have not only to refund what they had won by that horse's supposed victory but would have to pay adverse bets just as if Kisber had never caught the judge's eye first. If this were the case, what would be the result in India? We presume that the money subscribed in the Umballa and other sweeps has already been paid over to the winners. Will these winners have to pay up what they have received? Will the drawer of Forerunner be entitled to claim the first prize, and will the gentleman who has received the first prize have to hand it all back again? These are serious questions—vexatious enough to distract any good-natured Sweep secretary—and certainly appalling enough to deter any but the gamest sporting gentlemen from having anything more to do with Indian Sweeps. We hope it will all come right in the end; but it is uncomfortable to have even a doubt about the matter—especially to the winners of first prizes. Few lawsuits could be watched with greater interest than one which attempts to pluck the blue ribbon from Kisber's neck and hang it on that of Forerunner. Should Forerunner's claims be sustained, a comedy of errors will set in, especially in India, where there are so many big Sweeps with everybody anxious to have as many chances of winning them as possible. Nobody will enjoy the confusion more than the virtuous Government of India, which hates Sweepstakes, and will probably say to all the parties concerned in them—"And serves you right, too!"

SINCE the arrival in London of Sir Salar Jung a discussion has been begun in the Calcutta press about the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam, which is remarkable principally that it should take place at such an apparently opportune moment. The paper in Calcutta, which advocates compliance with the wishes of Sir Salar Jung, has made an appeal to the conscience of the Government, throwing in a few quotations from Scripture to give the requisite unction to its entreaties, but such demonstrations as these of inward emotions, when put before dispassionate readers, leave the impression that the writer is not sincere. Beyond, therefore, a few articles of this description the discussion has not been maintained very stoutly by the other papers in Calcutta. The assurances which we have ourselves received from London that this question will not even be raised during the time Sir Salar is in London render the discussion of the question out here almost useless, and the majority of the writers in the Indian press are too well acquainted with its merits to hesitate in whose favour they would give their decision. The question being one of English policy it will be impossible to hand back the Berars, which are at present flourishing and well governed, to the care of any native Prince.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 23RD JUNE.

PRINCE HASSAN, the Khedive's second son, is now in London and has been "interviewed" by various persons who wanted to get at his sentiments on the subject of the relations of Egypt to Turkey. I am told that the young gentleman spoke very decidedly as to the wishes and intentions of his papa on the allegiance question, and declared that Egypt must be independent of Turkey soon. When then asked by a friend of mine what would happen to the tribute which was pledged to English loans for Turkey, he replied that as a matter of course when Egypt gained her independence she would cease to pay tribute to Turkey. These remarks of the Prince would be disquieting if any one could believe that he spoke with authority or quite knew the topics he was discussing; but he plainly does not. The Egyptians could only gain complete nominal independence—for they have almost all real independence as it is—by fighting Turkey. The concession of such independence would be a much greater blow to the integrity of Turkey than the autonomy of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and the Sultan could not submit to have it extorted. He would fight to oppose it. Would Egypt fight? If the Khedive has lost only one half the men and *matériel* in the Abyssinian war which sensational correspondents represent, he must be too effectually crippled to raise a large army, and it is quite certain that he has no fleet competent to stand for a moment against the Sultan's ironclads, while he notoriously has no money to buy or fit out fresh ships. Moreover, he has an excellent reason for not driving matters to extremities in the position of these very loans which are entirely held by Englishmen. He has pledged himself to remit the money for these direct to England until the whole are paid off, and this will take fifteen years at least, so that his tribute is not now a liability to Turkey but to Englishmen who have given full value for it, and who cannot be robbed without a double breach of faith. Thus the tribute loans of 1854, 1855 and 1871 came to be, in the most curious manner, indirect props of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. So long as he pays tribute, the *suzeraineté* of the Sultan is virtually acknowledged; and he cannot cease paying it without quarrelling not only with Turkey but with the Governments of France and England and the financial interests of this country. Prince Hassan consequently speaks without book. This, of course, applies only to the financial part of the subject, with which alone I deal. But politically it can, I believe, be shown that the Khedive's nominal allegiance is rather useful to him than either burdensome or humiliating by relieving him of a certain responsibility, the weight of which falls on Constantinople.

I have alluded to the Khedive's want of money. It is simply impossible for him to try a grand and ambitious policy so long as his finances are in their present condition. Next month he has to pay about £800,000 for dividends and drawings, and, according to the Paris journals, he wants about £4,000,000 more for expenses of internal administration. In ordinary circumstances this money would have been obtained on Treasury Bills, which would have been discounted by the Paris financiers, who would by and bye have been repaid by a loan taken up by the public. But a loan is now impossible, Egyptian credit having been so knocked about by the attacks of the English press that no subscriptions could be had in England and very few in France. Again, the French finance houses are so loaded with Egyptian securities already, that they cannot advance any more money unless the Bank of France helps them, and the Bank wants to be well covered. Hence everything waits, and if the Khedive contemplates any bold stroke of policy that must wait too. There is an impression here in some quarters that credit in Paris has been so sharply strained as to have brought that market very close to a financial crisis, and that it is only the abundance and cheapness of money, with the total absence of anything like trade pressure which keeps things comparatively quiet. This is an exaggeration, but there is just sufficient pressure to act as a salutary check on any venturesome inclinations of the Khedive. Meanwhile the preparations for the conversion of the bonds of the old stocks under the new arrangement are now going on actively. The whole work is done in Paris by the Comptoir d'Escompte and in London by the agency of that institution here. This is an excellent thing for the Comptoir d'Escompte, which will make so much money out of the business that it may afford to treat with contempt the sneers at Egyptian credit from the *Times*, the abuse of the *World*, and the undisguised eagerness which the *Times* shows to bring about a "run" on the Paris financial institutions and ruin them all together. The transfer of all the Egyptian loan agency, will, however, be a bad thing for the Imperial Ottoman Bank, which depended nearly as much on Egypt as on Turkey for the business which has down till now enabled it to pay very handsome dividends. It will pay nothing this half year, I believe.

Complaints of the trades and industries of the United Kingdom wax worse and worse, and the end of it all is really difficult to forecast. If it be any satisfaction to a croaker to have one's worst anticipations verified and one's council formerly derided, now admitted to be sound and just, then I have that pleasure beyond all question. At last it is acknowledged on all hands, even by the working men themselves, that wages must be reduced to get at "the bottom" of the fall in the cost of production, and notices of reduction which are scattered broadcast, are accepted with hardly the pretext of a struggle at resistance. How far the wages of workers in coal and iron have now been beaten down it would be difficult to say, but I have no doubt that they are at least at the level of 1870, before the startling revival which sent our trade up by the "leaps and bounds" that half delighted, half terrified Mr. Gladstone. In some cases they are probably lower! Why, then, does not trade at length improve? The answer is supplied by the annual report just issued of a typically prosperous firm in the iron industry, John Brown and Co., of Sheffield. This firm, now a limited liability company, has enough of always profitable business, such as the manufacture of iron plates for the navy, to be spared the necessity of such a struggle for existence as happens to be the lot of others. Nevertheless the report bewails the unpromising state of things, and admits that a good dividend, 10 per cent., can only be paid out of the balances of old contracts, the new ones being much less lucrative. It adds that the reduction in wages has made progress, but not so fast as on the Continent, where Belgian and French workers compete on terms quite beyond our reach, so that it is the old story over again: the change has come too late to be of any use. Low as we have gone, foreigners have always kept ahead of us, and have thus secured markets, from which it is by no means clear we shall ever be able to dispossess them. The complaints, however, are not at all confined to the iron and coal trades. Manchester, notwithstanding the pause in production in Whitsuntide week, sends most gloomy accounts, aggravated by rumours of further heavy failures. Stocks of yarns and of certain goods in first hands are alleged to be enormous; prices droop, yet buyers do not come forward, nor is this the worst. The London wool sales of the series just commenced have gone at a heavy fall in prices—1½ to 2d. per lb., and this is a serious thing not only to our Australian and Cape colonies, which are those immediately affected, but also to other countries, such as the River Plate, which are now suffering from partial collapse due to a prolonged mercantile crisis. The evil in these cases acts and reacts along the whole wide circle of our commercial relations in a way which it is needless to explain. The cause of the fall in wool is of course the dulness of the Yorkshire and other trades, now added to the long list of complainers. I still think that the key to the entire position is the coal and iron industry, and on this point I may add testimony from South Wales to that I have already given from Sheffield. The Ebbw Vale Company is one of the largest and best established of all the limited companies formed out of the great properties of the rich iron masters in Glamorganshire. Its paid up capital is £2,061,000, and it has debentures to the amount of £461,500, while it owes an open account, according to the report just issued, £211,000. Yet the result of its operations during the year ending April last was a net loss of £164,425-15-3, added to £56,776 0-6 brought forward from the wrong side of last balance sheet, making a total loss in the two years of £221,201-15 9. Over and above there is a "suspense outlay account," mainly for new works, of the amount of £175,701, which is of course dead capital so far. With such figures as these, it seems impossible to go on, and all that the directors can say on the opposite side is that a most careful valuation of the Company's property, which has cost in all £1,882,440, shows it to be worth £1,762,284 now. The report winds up with a remark which seems like a transcript from any one of at least fifty passages in my letters :—"If trade continues in its present unprofitable condition, a further reduction of wages is inevitable before prices reach a point that will attract buyers and enable English makers to meet foreign competition." When this point is attained, all other industries will equally benefit.

Silver has again given way in price in sympathy with the drop in the Eastern Exchanges, which are to-day quoted here 1s. 7¼d. Bars have been sold for the Continent at 51d. per ounce standard, the lowest price yet touched. The only rate at which the metal can be sold for India is 50⅝ per ounce, being the equivalent as a remittance to Council Bills at 1-7½ per rupee. The quotations are, however, as you may suppose very unsettled. The P. and O. steamer which left yesterday took £38,300 for Bombay.

Not only silver but gold continues to accumulate here at a rate which places ordinary calculations at defiance, and is not a bit the less wonderful because it represents a condition of things which is a public calamity. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England shown in yesterday's weekly return is the largest ever recorded—namely, £29,480,663, while that in the Bank of France is also unprecedented, that is, £81,932,666, making these two establishments the holders of £111,413,279 of the precious metals. In a few weeks, doubtless, the Bank of England will hold thirty-five millions, and that of France ninety millions, and the Bank of Germany is also very strong. The sole explanation of all this is of course the universal dulness of trade. Suspension of specie payments prevails in almost every civilised State except England, Germany and Holland, and any one of the inconvertible countries, Russia for instance, would by resuming specie payments clear off a large part of the plethora. But all of them suffer by the low price of their produce which leaves them debtors to the great manufacturing countries, England and France, whom they have to pay in gold. Thus the precious metal leaves them, instead of being attracted to them, and there is congestion here while there is dearth there. The adverse balance of trade now in operation may be illustrated by the case of the Argentine Republic. Five or six years ago that country was in a stage of exuberant prosperity. It sold its wool, tallow, and hides at great profits, got rapidly rich, and then spent freely; made railroads, tramways, harbours, and raised more than one loan in England. The prosperity has now vanished; in the course of a prolonged commercial depression, which renders produce almost unsaleable; but the railways, the half finished public works, and the liabilities remain from the various loans. The sudden contraction of means and credit has impoverished the community; failures are of daily occurrence; the national revenue falls off and the Government is embarrassed; finally, a month ago specie payments were suspended, and the step is hailed as a measure of relief. The Government, however, has still to find money for its payments in London in connection with the loans raised when it was prosperous, and therefore remits specie or bills at a falling exchange, which in its turn discourages shipments from Europe and therefore trade. To all appearance this accumulation will go on yet further and the return movement will only come by slow and gradual changes in commerce.

There are rumours of failures this afternoon, which I daresay even if premature, only anticipate by a little the inevitable. So universal are the complaints of want of profit even when there are not heavy losses that it is difficult to see how a good many firms are to hold up, since their expenses are heavy. Retrenchment in households, however, I am pleased to say, is going on at a rate which will soon enable persons of moderate means again to live in London as they did in the happy days of two decades back. Right and left I hear of rich people cutting down their establishments, either in dismissing butlers and house-keepers, as Albert Grant has done, (although in his case there is real reason for it in a sudden reverse of fortune) or parting with polo ponies and superfluous equipages as rich Marrieta has decided upon doing, or giving fewer parties at £300 per night, as hundreds of the richer denizens of Belgravia and Tyburnia have found advisable, to the intense disgust of confectioners, florists, and flymen.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

(FROM 15TH JUNE TO 5TH JULY 1876.)

IT is reported that three steamers, with troops and war materials, arrived at Mussowah from Egypt during the last month, to be followed by others.

The Banga merchants at Mussowah have warned their agents here not to send any further merchandise for the present.

The Turkish troops in Yemen are, for the future, to be supplied locally with corn, in place of its being transmitted from Constantinople and Bussorah, as the latter has been found to be too expensive an arrangement.

Sulliman Moree Pasha, Motsarry of Taiz is still in the neighbourhood of Zhalia with troops collecting taxes.

At Hurrar Rarroof Pasha is stated to have brought all the surrounding Galla tribes to terms except one.

The claimants for losses inflicted by H. M. S. Thetis have arrived in Aden, and their claims are having attention. It is remarkable that these men have not before put in an appearance to receive the lac of rupees that has been awarded them, but a solution of the delay may be in their having to make their claims through the Turkish authorities at Hoodeida.

The rumours that reached this of H. H. the Khedive's late losses in Abyssinia have been corroborated to a painful extent by information received of public report in Cairo of the disasters that befell the expedition.

Nearly 24,000 camel loads of supplies entered Aden during the month of May last from the interior.

G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Acting Resident.

NATIVE SPECULATION IN SPINNING SHARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now two months, and yet the writer of your Commercial Intelligence harps on the same tune—the rise in price of spinning shares is speculative! He is kind enough to make a few exceptions of dividend paying mills without naming them. But since the shares keep on rising in spite of his warnings, it is high time, in order to convince the sceptical public, that he should descend from vague generalities to some tangible particularities. What does he call a speculative rise? For prices to rise higher than they were ruling for the last six months, or prices to rise beyond their cost, intrinsic and dividend paying value? If it be the latter then the rise is not only legitimate but is vastly under what it should be. About 17 mills were promoted in the year 1874. Between this and the present time almost all of them were at a discount of Rs. 200 or 20 per cent. There is no doubt that the subscribers paid a thousand rupees per share, in full confidence that the enterprise was legitimate and that it would pay. Interest has run on it at 9 per cent. for two years equal to Rs. 180. All the materials of the new mills have been placed here at an exchange of 1s. 10d., or at 20 per cent. equal to Rs. 200 in their favour against all the new competitors in the field. The prospects are much more in their favour at the finish than at the start. A thousand rupees share of a mill started two years since and now at work or at its completion ought to stand now in the market at Rs. 1,380 at the very least. But the price in the market is only at par or its paid up value. For instance, the enterprising firm of Messrs. Sassoon and Co. started a mill in the year 1874 and which now is at its completion. According to what I have stated above, the thousand rupees paid up share of the Company ought to stand at Rs. 1,380 or 38 per cent. better than at the start. The price in the market is Rs. 1,000 or at Rs. 380 less than its fair legitimate value. The writer of your Commercial Intelligence thinks that because the shares once through an *unreasonable panic*, were down to Rs. 800, they ought not to run up to Rs. 1,380; and even Rs. 1,000 at which they now stand, is a speculative rise. This I have given only as a fair sample of his treatment of the rise. True, the shares of the old mills have risen Rs. 200 to 300 than what they stood six months ago; but yet they are much under to what they were in 1874. They are minting dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. and more on their present prices; and when all the future competition is barred or heavily weighted by the fall in exchange; when there is such dearth of good dividend paying securities; and when even Government securities have become unsafe to hold, in the uncertainty as to the possible fall of silver, it stands to reason that people should run after securities which *must* rise ultimately in proportion to the fall of silver, and that the prices will still *run up to a figure* very much higher than the *present*, at which dividends become legitimate.

In future before your city writer calls the prices speculative, I would advise him a sure test—to put in figures whether at the market price of the share, the price of a spindle in the mill is Rs. 45, for that is about the price a *new* spindle could be placed in a Bombay mill, of course including the interest for two years and the present rate of exchange. At present the best of them are greatly under the figure *forty-five*.

—Yours, &c.
S.

Khetwady, 12th July.

ROUND MEN IN SQUARE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT HOLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The calm and judicious tone of your leader, regarding the recent undergraduate outbreak in the Deccan College, is approved of on all hands. That more than half the number of students in a college should throw off all reverence for their teachers, overcome their usual timidity, and adopt the unprecedented course of petitioning against their teachers, is startling. They complain of the inefficiency of the professors, and I have not much reason to doubt their veracity for the following reasons.

When a college fledgling, under the patronage of a Secretary of State for India, or after successfully competing for H. M.'s Civil Service, comes to India and occupies a professorial chair in one of our colleges, he is naturally unable to teach well. However clever, he is raw, because it is only age that brings experience; and the art of teaching comes not by instinct.

Of late it has been the policy of the Government, or the Director of Public Instruction, to set professors of Sanskrit in the chair of Political Economy, or those of Latin in the chair of Moral Philosophy! For this reason I do not hold it a fault of the professors that they prove themselves to be unequal to their task when forced out of the particular line of their study. The fault evidently lies at the door of the authors of this absurd and unaccountable policy.

For the last reason, an apparent deterioration in the College staff, in many cases, is the result, and this makes one regret the days, when a Hughlings, Grant, Candy, and even our present Director, adorned our Colleges with their learning and zeal. But by the way, let not my gloomy picture pass without a grateful mention of the solitary ray of great learning that still shines at the head of the Elphinstone College and reflects the merits of an illustrious grandfather in his worthy self.

N. B.

July 10.

BHOWNUGGUR DOINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One glimmer of sunshine has shot through the thick gloom cast over the station by the sad event which you have duly chronicled in your paper, and this was by the inauguration of the weaving branch of the Bhownuggur Press and Mills Co.'s factory. This Company started work about two years ago, but owing to the many overpowering difficulties that beset its way,—difficulties caused by the death of the first spinning-master within two months of his arrival, and the unready state of the market for skilled labour, its progress, until last year, was not such as to cheer the hearts of the shareholders. These difficulties have now been tided over, and it was evident to those who attended the ceremonial of the starting of the weaving looms that the future career of the Company promised a success which is usually the reward of steady perseverance and hard work. As an earnest of this promise, I am credibly informed that a handsome dividend will soon be declared for the half-year just ended. And then if you believe in omens here is a straw which showed that the wind blows in a favourable direction—viz., the coincidence of the first looms being ready for work with the arrival among us of the Political Agent on his way to Rajkote. Mr. Buchanan, one of the directors, who to capital business habits adds a suave disposition, being here, did not fail to make the most of the fortunate conjunction of events, and weaving by machinery in this province of Kattywar was started for the very first time under the auspices of its chief Political Officer. The following gentlemen were noticed among those present on the occasion—viz., Mr. Peile, Political Agent, H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur, Mr. Percival, C. S., Joint Administrator of Bhownuggur, Captain Nutt, and Messrs. Fernandez, J. and M. Robinson, Gavrishankar Udeshunkar (Mr. Percival's colleague), Samaldas Parmanandas, Vajalbhai Gavrishunkar, Venishunkar Laxmishunkar, Deojibhai Ghulam Hussein, &c. Punctual to time Mr. Peile accompanied by Mr. Percival, arrived at the mills, and Mr. Buchanan then led the whole of the gentlemen present to the engine-room to name and start the engines. When steam was turned on by the Thakore, the following was the position of the assembly. Mr. Peile at the right engine with a suspended bottle of champagne in hand, ready to dash it at the crank on its first movement. Mr. Percival at the left similarly posed. The Thakore at the starting lever, and other gentlemen scattered about. The fly-wheel being a monster of some 18 feet in diameter, required a good deal of coaxing to move, meanwhile the steam hissed and fizzed with an ear-splitting din, causing many a countenance to reflect the working of the mind with kaleidoscopic truth and quickness. However, "all's well that ends well," and when the fly-wheel flew round with a singing speed, and the bottles of champagne had done their duty, pent up anxiety found relief in hurraing and clapping of hands, which were, however, drowned by the humming and clitter-clattering of the engines, which are henceforth to be known as "Mr. Peile" and the "Thakore of Bhownuggur." The party then walked into the spinning department and witnessed all the delicate and interesting operations from carding up to packing the yarns into bundles for sale. The hands appeared to be in excellent training, and the way some of them picked up the broken ends of threads and effected the connections was very clever. Having seen everything in this department we stepped into the weaving sheds, where six looms were steadily at work. The sizing operation gave one an idea that Manchester must be fought with its own weapon, but I was told afterwards that it was an essential step in weaving. At the lower end of this shed, sofas and chairs were arranged, and it was here that the closing part of the ceremonial was gone through by Mr. Buchanan and his co-director, Mr. Luxmishunker Haripursad, presenting garlands and nosegays to their seated guests, who all seemed much gratified at everything they had seen, Mr. Peile expressly conveying his sentiments to Mr. Buchanan to that effect.

I may remark in conclusion, that the whole of the machinery was profusely decorated with leaves and flowers, so that one of the gentlemen was heard to remark that "Bhownuggur cannot look very green after all this."

DICK.

Bhownuggur, 10th July.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE HEAVY RAINS.

LAHORE, 13TH JULY.

Four deaths have occurred and several persons have been injured in Lahore city during the late heavy rains. The State Railway was flooded, but only temporary damage has been done; the trains are running again. The breaks on the line near the Beas are believed to be more serious.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

The Lieutenant Governor's departure from Simla has been indefinitely postponed.

THE AFREEDEES.

It is reported that the Afreedees successfully raided the village of Shekhon in British territory, carrying off nearly one hundred head of cattle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERVIAN ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, 12TH JULY.

According to latest Servian accounts the Turks have evacuated the right bank of the Drina, and the Servians have taken little Zwornik; the Turks have retreated on Widdin; the inhabitants of the district are stated to be joining the Servians.

FIGHTING IN MONTENEGRO.

There has been some severe fighting at Padgoritza, the accounts of which are conflicting.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

LONDON, 13TH JULY.

The Servians report further fighting without any serious results.

Both sides are reinforcing.

The position of General Tchernaif is uncertain.

In Montenegro the bands have occupied the ravines and interrupt the roads towards Klek (? Ipek.)

NEUTRALITY OF THE DANUBE.

The Great Powers guarantee the neutrality of the Danube.

RUSSIA AND KASHGAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12TH JULY.

A Commercial and Political Treaty has been concluded between Russia and Kashgar.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 12TH JULY.

The Bombay heavy Mails of the 9th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London today.

LONDON, 12TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollers.......................... 4 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94¼

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 106

Bar Silver 47½

The sum of £288,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Hindustan and Assyria.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, 13TH JULY, 3-12 P.M.

H. M. S. Diamond, from Pondicherry, arrived at 3 P.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.—13TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., thermometer 78, barometer 29·77. Fall of rain 1 inch 12 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather wet, wind S. E. 4., thermometer 81, barometer 29·84. Fall of rain 2 inches 87 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-27 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind W. S. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 78. Fall of rain 4 inches 75 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 92, barometer 29·77.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. in gusts, thermometer 88. Fall of rain 3 inches 17 cents.

THE singular case of *scandalum magnatum*, referred to by us yesterday, was expected to be heard yesterday privately in the Senior Magistrate's Chambers; but either from the Magistrate being engaged in the Court of Petty Sessions, or from some other cause, the enquiry did not come on. The summons against the accused was issued with the utmost secrecy on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Cleveland, it is supposed, made an application for it privately in his Worship's chambers.

AN ugly report is going round Secunderabad with reference to the death of Nabob Shumsoo Dowlah (a relative of the Nizam), who it is said has met with foul play in Hyderabad.

THERE is, we learn, a great row going on in Kurrachee among the Kojahs. A well known Mussulman high priest has been setting on some fellows to assault a dissenter who would not pay his fees, and the assailants have been taken and are being tried.

OUR Secunderabad correspondent writes to us as follows:—I have just heard of a rumour which is too good to be true. It has reference to Mr. Norton, late Advocate General of Madras, who, I am told, has been engaged by Sir Salar Jung to come out to India for the purpose of reforming the Courts in Hyderabad. That Mr. Norton will be in India in a few months is a fact, but his object is merely to accompany his two sons and see them start in their respective careers. The one to practise as a barrister in the High Court of Madras, and the other to take charge of the coffee plantations. But it is unlikely that he will again make a prolonged stay in India—in fact, he told me so in course of a conversation I had with him about two years ago in England, and at that time he was not suffering from his eyes so much as he is at present, though he has been considerably relieved by an operation lately performed. Should there be any foundation in the rumour it will be a fortunate thing for Hyderabad, as any one more able and experienced in India could scarcely be found.

MOODY and Sankey are said to have done well in New York. They cleared 103,000 dollars, besides getting a handsome sum from the sale of their hymn books. Episcopal incomes seem small after such a figure as that. But these statements should be received with caution.

THE Government Stationery Office calls upon paper manufacturers in India to send specimens of their manufacture, with a view to substitute, as far as possible, paper manufactured in this country for that of England. It is a matter of surprise to many people that paper is not made in India to meet all the requirements of the country.

THE Calcutta *Daily News* circulates the following item:—"It is said, but we cannot vouch for the correctness of the report, that the Government do not at present intend to utilize the stock of silver bullion now in store, amounting to about sixty lakhs of rupees, by striking off rupee and smaller silver coins, until the exchange question is settled, or the rate improved."

THE recent opening of a new billiard room at the Mother Red Cap, Camden Town, by W. Cook and S. W. Stanley, the celebrated billiard players, was the occasion of a large company assembling to witness a match of 1,000 up, in which Cook gave the youthful Stanley 200 in 1,000, but the latter made a remarkable break, 602, in which were 163 consecutive red hazards, and won by 711 points. On a previous occasion, in a match with Taylor, Stanley made a break of 668.

THE Patriarch of Antioch, whose presence on the Malabar Coast, is causing no small degree of uneasiness to many a quiet Syrian Christian who has never repaired to any court of law, has, we learn from the *Cochin Argus*, convoked an assembly of the prelate and priests who own allegiance to him at Moolanthoorthy about twenty miles north of Cottayam. The object of the convocation is, it is said, to make certain rules regarding the future behaviour of these adherents of the "Orthodox" Syrian Church towards their brethren who have sided with Mar Athanasius.

WE are informed that the Milman Memorial Fund, for the erection of a Bishopric in North India, is making good progress in England. The Bishop of Oxford has recommended the scheme to his diocese in a pastoral letter. A public meeting was to be held in London on June 30, at which it was hoped that the Archbishop of Canterbury would preside. The Lambeth Conference supports the scheme. The subscriptions in India amount at present to Rs. 20,800. It is estimated that a sum of £50,000 will be required.

DR. FRENCH, in an article in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, writing about that disagreeable disorder prickly heat, states that painting the parts affected with a solution of sulphate of copper—ten grains to the ounce of water—is an almost certain cure, and that all his old patients use it regularly. He advises its application immediately after a bath when the pores are open, and that it should be freely applied with a brush or sponge, and allowed to dry on the part. If the disease is very severe it should be applied twice a day; but if not, once a day for about four days effects a cure. He does not believe in the old idea that driving in, or checking prickly-heat, does any harm, and points out that the use of alcoholic drinks and high-living always induce attacks in those liable to it. Flannel next the skin makes it worse by keeping the perspiration in contact with the body, and he advises cotton or linen to be worn.

COMPARING the results for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths in the Punjab for the week ending 10th June were 5,603, against 5,831 in the previous week. The death-rate continues moderate in all the districts of the Punjab. Ten deaths were registered under the head of cholera,—8 in the village of Lohari, and 1 in that of Gurrichumar, both in the police station of Jhajjar, district Rohtak, and 1 in the police station of Tibbi Lundan, in the Dera Ghâzi Khan districts. Three hundred and thirty-six deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 361 in the previous week. The disease still prevails epidemically in the city of Umritsur, but in that of Lahore it evinces a tendency to decrease. The death-rates of the large municipal towns continue, with a few exceptions, below the average. In the 48 large municipal towns 693 deaths were registered, giving a death-rate of 29 per mille of population,—391 male and 302 female deaths were registered; 633 births, giving a birth-rate of 26 per mille, were registered,—there were 344 male and 289 female births.

IN Bustar, the scene of the late riot, there is a tribe of people called Kois, who have a curious way of conducting their matrimonial alliances, according to an account of these people in the General Report on the Topographical Surveys of India just published. Connections are rarely formed with strangers, as they usually choose among their own kins-folk, cousins being the nearest degree of consanguinity permitted to marry. The young man desirous of matrimonial honours starts on a reconnoitring expedition to the adjacent villages, and finding a damsel to his taste, he returns home, and mustering a dozen or so of his friends sets out for the village of his *chere amie*, where he waits for an opportunity of finding her alone, which, as it is usually a preconcerted affair, soon offers, when the girl is pounced upon; but in the endeavour to carry her off, the parents, apprized of the circumstance by her screams, raise an alarm, and make a show of resistance, and sometimes a mock-fight is enacted in the event of members of the girl's village interfering. She is, however, eventually allowed to be taken away. The next day the parents of the young woman proceed to the house of their daughter's abductor and protest against his conduct, but a formal proposal of marriage on the part of the young man, and the offer of a liberal dowry soon sooth the feelings of the old people into compliance; the day is then fixed for the nuptials, and, at the appointed time, friends and relatives repair to the place determined upon for the ceremony, where the future pair are made to sit each in their respective sister's laps. In this comfortable position, the bridegroom spins a short hempen cord noosed at one end like a halter, which he flings over his intended's neck, drawing her over to himself; this, with the accompaniment of drums, dancing and copious draughts of foul "mohwa" liquor *ad libitum*, brings the business to a close.

A LONG article is published by the *Magdeburg Gazette* on the Russian army, in which the writer comes to the conclusion that the introduction of universal liability to military service in Russia has proved far less effective for the purpose of increasing the forces of the empire than was expected. Instead, he says, of the army of 2,500,000 men which it was thought would ultimately be produced by the new scheme, it has now become evident that the largest force Russia can dispose of on a peace footing is 30,000 officers and 730,000 men, and on a war footing 40,000 officers and 1,200,000 men. According to the official reports, the number of men in European Russia who were liable to military service in the year 1874 was 707,000. Of these 150,000 were to form the contingent for 1875; the number actually raised, however, was 145,000. Only 3½ per cent. of the total number of those liable did not present themselves before the authorities; but it has been found by experience that it is impossible strictly to carry out the new law, and that in any case not more than 200,000 men can be raised yearly. "It should also not be forgotten," adds the writer, "that, notwithstanding the considerable progress which has been made in organization and equipment, the enormous distances, and often very defective means of communication, present very formidable difficulties to the concentration of a large force at any given point. It is further to be considered that a great portion of the local troops in the interior of Russia will have to be retained there, and that the Russian soldier leaves a great deal to be desired both as regards morality and intelligence. The reforms of the Emperor Alexander are, no doubt, constantly developing themselves, and tend to satisfy the requirements of modern army organization; but this object is as yet far from being attained. Though the field army is being gradually completed by a partial reorganization of the infantry, and an entire reconstruction of the cavalry and horse artillery, much time must elapse before it can be pronounced fit for action. The reconstruction of the field artillery has not yet begun, and the reserve system is as yet only in its infancy. In a word, the Russian army is in a state of transition, and many years will probably elapse before it can be made so efficient as to be equal to the armies of the other European States in discipline, tactical development, organization, and equipment."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of escaping from sufferings inflicted by colds, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and other chest complaints, by which the health of many people is seriously and permanently injured in every country.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter in your paper of the 11th inst., signed "D. G.," has very ably opened the Currency Question which would, no doubt, have been agitated earlier had it not been that all discussion, before receiving the report of the Silver Commission, would have seemed premature. Now that our hopes of new light on that subject have been disappointed, we cannot too soon discuss fully a matter which so vitally affects all the interests of this empire whether great or small.

While acknowledging the ability displayed, and the information given in "D. G.'s" letter, there is much of it with which I do not agree; he seems to me to have started with wrong premises and to have come very naturally to unsafe conclusions.

"D. G." attempts to prove that the balance of trade, heretofore largely in India's favour, has lately turned against her, and that this adverse balance is the real cause of the fall in silver, though the German demonetization and the American production have assisted the work which India began. He thinks that this state of things will be now reversed; that America must stop her silver supplies at the present low price; that all the countries using silver as a subsidiary coin must alter the value of their silver coins else counterfeiters will do it for them; that the Indian debit balance of half a million sterling last year is by a kind of financial legerdemain to be transfigured into a credit balance of a million and a half in the short space of four months; that things must adjust themselves; that the evil will work its own cure, and that all we have to do is to sit quiet and not propose impracticable schemes.

I would first call attention to "D. G.'s" illustration of the third great cause of the depreciation of silver—the influence of the Indian trade balance—which, according to his figures, have in five years reverted from a credit balance of 9½ millions sterling to a debit balance of ½ million. These results are obtained by including "treasure" in the values of exports and imports; the figures are therefore misleading as a means of showing the balance of trade for the treasure is shipped for the purpose of liquidating the trade balance. If the exports and imports of merchandise are put by themselves the balance in favour of India will be seen and also the part taken by the treasure in liquidating the same. This can be shown as follows:—

MERCHANDISE EXCLUDING TREASURE.

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance in favor of India.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	65,18,58,474	30,81,07,756	32,37,50,718
1872-73	55,22,74,950	30,47,30,694	24,75,44,256
1873-74	54,96,07,780	31,64,46,792	23,31,60,988
1874-75	56,31,22,462	34,64,52,362	21,66,70,100
1875-76	58,04,18,901	37,07,98,126	20,96,20,775

It will therefore be seen that in spite of the great fall in values the past five years, there was still a balance in favour of India last year of about 21 millions sterling. Now these balances have been liquidated by Government drafts, by private remittances and by treasure; the amount of the two former are unimportant as the amount of treasure received in the country will give the net amount which other countries have to pay us for the balance of our trade. The balances of treasure for the years above referred to were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Balance retained in India.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	11,57,38,124	1,48,86,222	10,08,51,907
1872-73	4,55,65,850	1,78,71,117	2,76,94,733
1873-74	5,79,26,336	1,84,63,586	3,94,61,750
1874-75	8,14,10,466	1,81,11,660	6,33,09,806
1875-76	5,30,00,724	2,20,02,363	3,09,98,361

We have had, then, an average balance of trade in favour of India for 5 years amounting to 24½ millions which has been liquidated by Council Drafts, by private remittances, and by treasure to the average value of 5½ millions annually. This yearly balance of treasure is an exact indication of the balance of our trade, for this treasure pays these balances. On looking at the figures of treasure given above it will be seen that we have imported in the past two years 8¼ crores and 5¼ crores respectively against 4¼ and 5¾ for the two preceding years. Therefore so far from agreeing with "D. G." that the Indian exchange has forced down silver, it seems to me that we did more to support it the past two years than the two former ones. Further, a strong point against "D. G.'s" conclusion on this head is the fact that in 1874-75, the year when we imported over 8 lakhs of silver, the largest amount in any year after 1871 72, silver experienced its then largest drop, or 1½d. per oz. I think, therefore, that "D. G." is quite wrong in attributing the fall in silver to adverse Indian exchanges, and while the diminished demand for silver for India may have influenced it somewhat, the Indian exchange must have been quite an unimportant cause as compared with the increased production and the German demonetization.

"D. G." next asks how it is that if such enormous profits on the mining of silver have been previously made as the ability to sell at 47s. would indicate, we have never heard of it, or that production has not been increased. In reply I would say that it has been generally known in America for the past fifteen or twenty years that enormous profits were made by some silver mining companies; why the profit has not caused an increase in the production (as "D. G." asks) is owing to the fact that silver is not like potatoes or other articles of produce which any one who plants may gather. It was and is a matter of pure good luck to find a rich vein of silver, and where one has made money out of silver, hundreds have been ruined by going into companies which, after the brightest promises, came upon no veins worth working. From all that we can learn about Nevada there is almost no story too wild to be believed as to the wealth of some of the mines.

"D. G." next comes to the point as to how far consumption will be stimulated by the fall in silver, and states:—"In the first place we know that America will absorb at least one year's production of the Californian mines for her new subsidiary currency." I suppose that by the California mines "D. G." means to include all the American mines, as California gives the world a comparatively small amount of silver, the main supply coming from Nevada. But where has "D. G." got his information as to the United States requiring a year's production of silver for its subsidiary currency? The whole value of the fractional currency of the United States is 37½ million of dollars; of this the Secretary of the Treasury is understood to be of the opinion that nearly 10 millions dollars have been destroyed; but allowing no loss for wear and tear, how do the figures stand? On the 1st October last the Government had bought 13 million dollars of silver for this purpose, thus leaving 24½ million dollars to be bought subsequently. Now if we take it for granted that all of this amount is to be bought this year, we have less than 5 millions sterling of silver to buy, while "D. G.'s" letter quotes the production of silver for this year according to Mr. Hollingberry to be 17½ millions; thus leaving a balance of 12½ millions after America is supplied or 50 per cent. more than any previous year gave.

"D. G.'s" next ground is that "a large consumption" must follow from altering the status of the subsidiary currencies of England and other countries having a gold currency or from counterfeit coining. The whole silver currency of England is only 5 millions sterling and that of other countries with gold currencies less probably; so that were the silver coin reduced half in value—while any change is, I imagine a probability of the remotest kind—it would absorb but a small proportion of one year's production. And any large consumption of silver for counterfeiting can I think, be safely left out of calculation.

I come now to "D. G.'s" balance of trade in India in the immediate future. I will not call in question his estimate of the value of imports for the coming four months; he is a far better authority on that than I am. But in his estimate of exports for the four months he has, I think, overestimated their value. "D. G." apparently forgets that, while some exports have been stimulated by the fall in exchange, they are of principally produce of comparatively low cost, and, furthermore, all values are low compared with last year. Let us take the past six months, and we will find we have shipped from Bombay 824,049 bales of cotton against 1,089,449 last year with prices on an average 1d. per lb. less than last year. This gives a lower value this year of cotton exports of 3 millions sterling; against this we have double the quantity of seed shipped this year over last and more than double the quantity of wheat. From Calcutta the only difference of importance is in linseed, the shipments of which are 10 lakhs of maunds over last year; but seed is 4s. per quarter lower than last year and wheat 1s. per cental less; the total value therefore of the increased linseed and wheat both from Calcutta and Bombay only make up 1 million sterling against a loss of 3 millions in cotton. Furthermore, shipments of seeds and wheat have been so very large the past six months that the chances are decidedly in favour of a falling off in shipments, except in case of a European war, especially as there is no sign of increased prices at home, but on the other hand only dull markets. I see, therefore, no ground for anticipating an increase of 2 crores in our exports for the next four months, and unless there be a decided rally in prices at home, the value will, I fear, fall below the average of former years.

I see, therefore, nothing in the immediate future of Indian exchanges to support the price of silver; that we shall have the average balance of trade in our favour to be repaid in silver is probable; the diminution of imports may increase it somewhat, but I see no probability of any excess which will absorb to any material extent the anticipated excessive production of silver this year.

There can be no doubt that as "D. G." intimates, the Exchange Banks have been working on but comparatively little capital of their own and that there has been a tendency on the part of exporters to delay drawing and of importers to anticipate remittances, but I cannot see that this can in any way affect the silver market permanently. It may foster the fluctuations in exchange by forcing up rates for a day or two, but nothing more. The experience of the past six months has shown that the large Government balances in the Presidency Banks which the Exchange Banks get the benefit of by paying what the accommodation is worth, and the opportunity of getting telegraphic transfers, soon puts an end to any advance in exchange which is stimulated by this cause.

The future course of silver is necessarily based largely on conjecture, but I see no reason to hope for any permanent stop to the decline until all the stock of Germany is disposed of. We shall no doubt have fluctuations but each drop will probably be lower than the previous one until the supply from Germany be absorbed; and then there is the possibility of France and the other members of the Latin confederation being forced to get rid of their silver as it will be very difficult to adjust its value so as to rank as a currency with gold on a double standard unless its value returns to something approximate to former days. While, therefore one cannot speak with confidence, the chances seem to me to be decidedly against silver recovering its value or ever again possessing the requisite properties for a currency.

Finally, I do not agree at all with "D. G." that the fall in silver is only a "supposed calamity," and that there is no remedy for it. It is of course the easiest plan to sit still with our hands folded and see a heavy Government debt rapidly built up, its officers and servants paid in a depreciated currency worse than that of Austria, Italy or America, all of which we so very lately were accustomed to deprecate, our import trade at a standstill, and our export trade a specie of gambling, and to say that "after all the country is not suffering much."

The evil is largely felt even now and must go on increasing, and we ought not to be satisfied to sit quiet until the subject has been fully gone into here in India by a commission or committee in which should be men thoroughly conversant with Indian trade.

The question is not without its difficulties, even the gravest difficulties, but I believe that there is a solution to it. With the balance of trade always in her favour, always the creditor of other countries, India is in a better position to obtain temporary relief than any other country, and ultimately remove the difficulty altogether. As "most men who have studied the subject agree that nothing can be done," it may seem presumptuous in me to suggest even the possibility of anything; and I may be wrong in my surmises; but I think that temporary relief can be obtained by a tax on silver and permanent relief by the gradual introduction of a gold currency. These questions, however, I cannot consider in this letter. As always in writing you, I subscribe my name in full.—Yours, &c., GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD (DECCAN), 9TH JULY.

I HAVE been looking over the last season report in the *Bombay Gazette*, and I find there has been rain more or less everywhere, but I am sorry to say we have as yet had but a few showers off and on, though we are anxiously looking forward for a regular burst of the monsoon. Besides the heat from which we sometimes suffer, sickness also prevails to a certain extent. Some couple of weeks ago cholera broke out in the camp of the Resident's escort in Chudderghat, three or four cases being fatal, and though it has subsided there altogether, it has now broken out, but somewhat mildly in Secunderabad, chiefly in the Civil Lines.

Your contemporary the *Deccan Times*, our local newspaper, is invariably getting itself into a scrape whenever it chronicles any news connected with the city. But I must confess I have found it far more cautious and at greater pains in getting authentic information than any independent journal in British territory would be likely to be. For all that, within the last fortnight, two items of news in its "local" columns have been contradicted on authority. One referring to a row between the city police and some men belonging to the 1st Regiment Guards, the other to a misunderstanding between the Commanding Officer and the Second in Command of the African Guards which has led to an enquiry being held by Major Neville, Commanding the Nizam's Forces. From what I have been able to ascertain I cannot but say that our local *Times* had sufficient grounds for inserting the two paragraphs objected to. These matters are trifling in themselves, but they indicate the aversion of those in authority to anything like publicity being given to what occurs in the city—a weakness from which Sir Salar Jung himself was not entirely free; though he was acute enough to know that at times an English journal could render most valuable service, and he very conveniently employed, as in the case of the publication of the correspondence relating to the visit of the Nizam to Bombay on the occasion of the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

It has been generally accepted that the welfare of Hyderabad is so intimately connected with Sir Salar Jung that but for him the country would soon be involved in confusion, if not in ruin, and it was anticipated by some that during his absence in Europe all restraint over the lawless population would be removed and the city be seen in its true colours. The result has certainly been very different and most gratifying to all, especially, I am told, to some city nobles, who have always been jealous of the influence and reputation of the Prime Minister, and have been of opinion that he has managed to appropriate all the praise of a work for which some credit ought also to have been given to others, and they can truly point to the quiet state of the city as indicating that the welfare of Hyderabad is not bound up with the life of Sir Salar Jung. But all, without exception, are gratified at the cordial reception accorded to their chief both on the Continent and in England, and some most absurd stories are afloat as to the honours conferred on the Prime Minister and his suite. It is, however, to be hoped this distinguished statesman will, on his return to Hyderabad, turn his varied experience gained in Europe to good account by introducing reforms which are so urgently needed—and in no other Department more than in the Judicial which at present is in a most rotten condition—and a subject of general complaint. Certain improvements have, however, been for sometime in contemplation, but their introduction has been arrested during the absence of Sir Salar Jung for the purpose of framing new laws and revising the old. A gentleman from Lucknow, Fida Hussein Khan, a pleader of some standing and experience, has been employed here for the last twelve months, but I believe his views are not at all looked upon with favour by the old and orthodox Moulvies of this city, the reforms recommended by him being considered as far too sweeping in their character. A new Court, to be called the Suburban Court, was to have commenced its sittings on the 15th proximo—an English barrister, Mr. Trevor, having been appointed Magistrate and Judge—but I believe there was some misunderstanding between this gentleman and the authorities here as to what powers he was to be invested with. Mr. Trevor was of opinion that he ought to have unlimited powers conferred on him, both civil and criminal, over Europeans as well as natives, but it was contemplated by the officials acting for the Prime Minister to invest him in respect to civil suits with unlimited power over the Europeans residing in the Nizam's Dominions, but where natives were concerned to allow him to hear suits within a certain territorial jurisdiction where the subject matter did not exceed Rs. 1,000. I am surprised at Mr. Trevor not accepting these erms, which are exceedingly fair, considering he has been out in India only a couple of months, is quite ignorant of the language and of the manners and customs of the natives, and has had no judicial experience of any kind. In fact, it is well known that this appointment was given him simply to oblige his brother, Captain Trevor, the Second Assistant Resident here. However, it has been decided to postpone the opening of the new Court till Sir Salar Jung's return, when it is hoped everything will be settled to the satisfaction of Mr. Trevor.

Since writing the above we have had a good shower of rain both last night and this evening, but I am sorry to say that a virulent type of cholera is raging in the Civil Lines in Secunderabad. There were nine deaths yesterday, and the day before nearly as many.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, Captain D. Rennoldson, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut Col Hailes
Mrs W M Dickenson
Mr Jas Cyril
Mr Joseph Sutton
Mr John Entwistle
Mr Morton
Capt C H Spragge, R A
Mr and Mrs C Fouracres.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F Jennings
Major Falconnet
Col Lester
Capt J M Mitchell
Capt Dalrymple.

FOR VENICE.

Dr H Thom
Dr DeRenzy.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a new and fragrant powder for the face and skin, and is especially recommended to ladies as being far superior to all other Violet and Toilet Powders. ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, chemists, and at all stores and bazaars. Ask for Rowlands' articles, 20 Hatton Garden London, and avoid cheap imitations. Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agent, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

BOMBAY.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 20 from "Faith," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE LATE MR. WAIT.—The Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger has duly appreciated the services of the late Mr. J. Wait, who committed suicide the other day, by presenting to the bereaved widow of that gentleman the sum of Rs. 5,000.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total admission of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 1,475, the daily average attendance being 181·08. The prevalent diseases were ague, diarrhœa and mumps.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—We hear that a donation of Rs. 50 has been sent by H. E. Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., and another of Rs. 300 by Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C. S. I., to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—James Reid, a European seaman of the ship John Allan, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

A BREACH OF THE BOAT LICENSE.—Three boatmen, named Ilead Sucrojee, Vittoo Dewjee, and Ismail Mahomed, were yesterday fined by the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, prisoners Nos. 1 and 3 Rs. 5 each and the other Rs. 10, for carrying a greater number of passengers in each of their boats than they were licensed to carry.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Commencing with the Overland Mail to leave to-day the late fee on letters posted at the Wellington Pier Post Office will be reduced from four to two annas each, and on letters posted on board the mail steamer up to starting time the late fee will be four instead of eight annas as heretofore.—C. A. STUART, Post Master.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions, the case against Munjee Khetsey on a charge of intentionally giving false evidence was heard. Mr. Gill appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Purcell and Mr. Inverarity for the defence. Two witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which the case was adjourned until to-day. Our report of the case is held over for want of room.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd July 1876 was Rs. 51,50,287; add silver received during the week Rs. 11,19,523. The sum of Rs. 7,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 55,69,810. There is in addition 23,62,095 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

GAMBLERS.—Mudun Morar and three others were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Page, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house in Tara Naikin's oart, and the others, together with No. 1, with being found gaming therein. Upon the evidence adduced, they were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 100, or in default to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail, prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 20, No. 3 Rs. 10 and No. 4 Rs. 5.

PRIGGING.—The following notice has been issued by the Judicial Department:—"At the recent examination of candidates for magisterial powers, two candidates were detected, in the course of the examination, in making use of notes they had brought with them and concealed among their papers. These candidates were immediately turned out of the examination room. And notice is hereby given, that any candidate so offending at any future examination will not only be expelled from that examination, but will not be permitted to appear at any subsequent examination."

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 11th July, was 368, being 16 more than in the preceding week, 7 more than the total of the week ending 13th July 1875, and 59 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 262 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 7, or 2 less than last week, against 5 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 10 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 27·59.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday, a summary suit was called on before Sir Charles Sargent, in which Baee Chonee, widow, sought to recover money due on hoondies from the firm of Sewpursaud Khoosalchund. There were two hoondies for Rs. 1,500 each, drawn by defendant's firm in Bombay on defendant's firm in Cawnpore, which were bought by plaintiff and were endorsed over to her firm. They were sent to Cawnpore for realisation, but were dishonoured and returned to Bombay. The claim being proved, the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,014, with interest and costs Rs. 300. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Pollock, appeared for the plaintiff.

THE COLD-BLOODED DOUBLE MURDER AT DHOBIE TALAO.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, the prisoner Luximon Rama was brought up on remand and charged with wilful murder, by causing the deaths of Savitree and Rummee, women, on the 30th June last. Mr. R. V. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. The evidence of two female witnesses, named Suckoo and Pirtee, were taken for the prosecution. Their statements were similar to that tendered at the Coroner's inquest which had already appeared in our columns, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 15th instant (to-morrow).

COWASJEE NANABHOY *v.* LALLBHOY VULLUBHOY.—We take the following extract from the *Home News*. The appellant, Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, died some years:—"This was an appeal by a Parsee against an order of the High Court of Bombay. The appellant was appointed manager to a certain cotton twist manufactory of Bombay, which establishment was the first to introduce this industry into Bombay. The company was wound up after a brief period of unsuccessful efforts, but the mill and machinery, which had only cost 550,000 rupees, when sold by the liquidator realised 731,000 rupees, and again six months later 1,250,000 rupees. By the articles of the partnership agreement, the appellant was to have the management of the concern during his life, with a commission on sales effected. On the sale of the property, he took legal proceedings to recover damages for the consequent loss of this commission, the High Court holding that he was not entitled to compensation. Their lordships dismissed the appeal, with costs."

FINE ART EXHIBITION.—We are informed that a Fine Art Exhibition will take place in August next and trust that the artists will again be allowed to exhibit the first of their labours in the lower rooms of the Council Hall as last year. The lovers of art may expect an honest rupee's worth, as the pictures, we hear, will be better and more numerous than at any former Exhibition. The entrance fee of *one rupee* to admit the ticket bearer during the whole time the Exhibition is open is not, to our minds, excessive, though we know of one grovelling nature that had the audacity to suggest that the whole *tamasha*, as he profanely called it, was dear at eight annas. Happily a kind Providence has supplied us but sparingly with organizations of this thoroughly low type. The Honorary Secretary has promised us a prospectus, when printed, and we shall lay the same before our readers.—*Poona Observer*, July 13.

MAJOR MORAY'S CASE.—It may be in the recollection of our readers that in the month of May last, Major Moray, of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, Native Infantry, was charged by a Bengalie shoemaker with cheating in retaining his bill without payment, before Major A. T. Spens, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, who, after inquiring into the case, dismissed the complaint, and at the same time informed the officer commanding in an official letter that the complaint against Major Moray was dismissed, and that *nothing transpired during the trial derogatory to Major Moray's character*. After the case was dismissed by Major Spens Major Moray applied to the Magistrate for permission under Section 468 of the Criminal Procedure Code to grant permission to prosecute the shoemaker under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, which was not granted on the grounds that the shoemaker had no intention in making his complaint to injure Major Moray. However, Major Moray not resting satisfied with the Magistrate's refusal applied to the Session Judge, W. H. Newnham, Esquire, for permission to prosecute the shoemaker; the Judge granted the permission. Major Moray then laid the information before Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, against the shoemaker, and John Oriental King, charging the former under Section 211 and the latter under Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code. Upon this information the Magistrate issued the necessary warrants for their arrest. They were arrested, and afterwards bailed. After John Oriental King was arrested, he applied to W. H. Newnham, Esquire, the Session Judge, saying that he had been charged under Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code for aiding and abetting the shoemaker while no permission was granted for prosecuting him. The Judge passed the following order:—"I doubt whether at the present stage of the case, I have any power to interfere; but I have no objection to certify that my sanction given to the prosecution of the Mochee Sunjawin was not intended to include or imply any sanction for proceedings against Mr. John King for which sanction was never sought from me." The case was fixed by Colonel G. C. Evezard for hearing on Monday last, and was postponed till yesterday. Punctually at half-past ten o'clock, the hearing of the case commenced; after recording Major Moray's statement the case was adjourned till Friday at 11 o'clock.—*Id.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN OLD JAIL ROAD.

LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.

YESTERDAY forenoon a dreadful accident occurred in the neighbourhood of H. M. County Jail, resulting in the loss of seven lives and the tumbling down of two large godowns and a chawl. The godowns are the property of Mr. Nursey Kesowjee, and are situated on the south side of the jail, one of them being with its front in the public road, and the other further in, with an upper-storey overlooking the roof of the front godown. Both are very strongly built, the walls being chiefly composed of rubble stone masonry and about two feet in thickness. To the east of these godowns, and between them and an upper-storied chawl belonging to a Memon named Rahimtoola, runs a narrow road in a southerly direction, leading from the jail road into Mandavi Bunder Road. The front godown, which is in the occupation of Messrs. Wallace and Co. as tenants, was closely packed from top to bottom with bags of linseed, and so excessive was the storage and so great was the lateral pressure upon the eastern wall, facing the chawl and abutting on the narrow cross road above mentioned, that it gave way yesterday forenoon. About a quarter before 10 o'clock, a loud crash was heard, and soon after an unusual scene of wreck and destruction presented itself to view. The eastern wall, which tumbled down, dragged in its wake the massive roof of the godown and a large portion of the adjoining godown also, the whole bounding upon the Memon's chawl, which was occupied by poor Bengalee Mahomedan weavers and their families. This chawl contains three or four compartments; and it was the compartment nearest the godown which suffered most. Its roof was wholly pressed in down as far as the ground-floor. The narrow cross road was filled up with linseed bags and the *debris* of the buildings, to the height of twenty feet or more; and it was supposed that a bullock cart which was passing in it at the moment was buried therein with the bullocks as well as the driver. In the chawl itself nine persons were said to have been buried alive. Mr. Sweeney, the police inspector of the division, was among the first who reached the scene of the accident; and he at once employed a gang of Seedees, Pathans, and others to clear the *debris* in search of the persons supposed to be buried within. Messrs. Raymond, Boorer, Chislett, Killen, and other members of the police force, and Mr. McEwen and others, of the Executive Engineer's Department, were also present to render assistance. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretary to the Town Council, also attended at the place during the day. The persons first taken out of the *debris* were a man and a woman, both dead. The next were a woman and her son, about three years of age, both of whom were alive. The woman was seriously hurt, but the child had not a scratch or a bruise upon its person. It was found lying ensconced under the arm of the mother and seemed to have had a miraculous escape from all harm. The poor mother was conveyed to hospital, where she died soon after admission. Two more men were also taken out alive with severe injuries upon them, and were sent to hospital.

Up to a late hour last night, nine persons in all were recovered from the *debris*, of whom three women and one child were dead.

About half-past 4 P. M., the Coroner held an inquest in view of four of the bodies that were then found—namely, those of Baboolace, woman, Hasnee, woman, Khajbux Soobrate, and Bhondoo Jeehum. But while the enquiry was in progress, the dead bodies of a Mahomedan weaver, and of a woman and her child were recovered from the *debris* that covered the narrow cross road between the chawl and the godown.

Several witnesses were examined at the inquest, when the Coroner adjourned it until Monday next in order to enable the engineer to ascertain the exact cause of the accident.

THE ORGAN RECITAL AT THE TOWN HALL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

MR. LOCKE GRAY may be congratulated on the success of his second Concert yesterday. The Hall was fairly filled, and the remark that was at once given at the conclusion was very general that the Concert was one of the best that has been given for some time past. The programme contained a number of good selections, with songs which were well sung, concluding with a chorus in Handel's *Belshazzar* which every one in the Hall remained to listen to.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

THE Court of Petty Sessions assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, as Chairman; Mr. Charles Levett Yeats and Mr. Narayen Pandoorung as members of the Court.

APPEAL AGAINST ASSESSMENT.

The Court first proceeded to deliver its judgment in respect to the appeal of Kursondas Davidas and Dhurumdas Davidas against the rate of assessment of their landed property, situated at Mahaluxmee, by the Municipal Commissioner, which was read by the Chairman and ran as follows:—

The dhurumsalla appears to have been built about 150 years ago by the grandfather of the appellant, one Morarjee Purshotum, and was called after his name. It has since been used for religious purposes by persons going to make vows to the goddess at Mahaluxmee, dinners given in honour of the goddess to Brahmins, &c., by travellers and by sick persons. Formerly a man used to look after the dhurumsalla and it was kept open, but about five years ago, for the purpose of preventing ascetics erecting shrines there and remaining there permanently, it was locked up and the key has been since kept by the appellant, and permission for its use has to be obtained from him. No rent or fee is charged for the use of the dhurumsalla, and the appellant receives no profit from it in any way. The appellant and his witnesses assert that the appellant and members of his family have not made use of the dhurumsalla. We can place but little reliance on the witnesses called by Mr. Crawford; and even their evidence, if believed, comes to this that, during the last six years, the dhurumsalla has only once been occupied by the appellant, and that was on one occasion about three or four years ago, when the appellant stayed there a few days during the time that the dhurumsalla was undergoing repairs. We come to the conclusion that the dhurumsalla is used exclusively for charitable purposes, and we allow the appeal.

THE OPIUM CASE.

The Court then proceeded to hear the opium case which was next on the calendar for the business of the day, in which a Hindoo, named Balla Memraj, stood charged with selling opium without a license, and also with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than a quarter of a Surat seer, contrary to law.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution the prisoner was undefended. Upon the evidence adduced the prisoner was adjudged guilty on both the charges and was fined Rs. 50 for selling opium without a license, and for the other charge of having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than a quarter of a Surat seer, he was fined double the value and double the duty of the 4 pounds and 23 tolahs of opium that was found in his possession.

A NUISANCE CASE.

The next case on the list was the appeal under section 295 of the Municipal Act III. of 1872, of Mr. Gunputrao Pandoorung for allowing a nuisance to exist on his premises at Agiary Road, No. 66, although proper notices had been given to the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 31st May and 16th June 1876.

Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) appeared for appellant, and Mr. R. P. Brunton, the Assistant Health Officer of the Municipality, appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Chalk, addressing the Court, said that the Municipal Commissioner did not adopt proper measures to abate the nuisance complained of, but has thought proper to annoy his client by summoning him before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, regarding which matter there is a case still pending at that Court, whereas the matter might be settled by the Municipal Commissioner himself. Mr. Brunton said he did not doubt but what the Municipal Commissioner would come to terms. The Court therefore ordered the proceedings at the Magistrate's Court be stayed, and postponed the hearing of the appeal to Thursday next, the 20th instant, in the meantime Mr. Chalk to communicate with the Municipal Commissioner to effect an amicable settlement.

OTHER CASES.

There were seven other cases on the calendar in which householders or landlords were summoned to show cause why they should not pay the Municipal Commissioner's bill of expenses incurred by the Municipality in connecting the drainage of their respective houses to the public sewer. Two of the parties paid up the Commissioner's bill; the other five cases were postponed for hearing to the 20th instant.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Cola[illegible]
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. [illegible]
Wednesday, July 12	0 20	0 55	0 1[illegible]
Previously registered	15 72	19 01	15 [illegible]
Total up to date ...	15 92	19 56	15 [illegible]

SLANDEROUS ATTACK BY A NATIVE NEWSPAPER UPON A HINDOO LADY.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Poondlick Gunesh, in the case of defamation brought against the printer and publisher of the *Dnyan Prakash*, Krishnajee Trimbuck, who appeared in person.

Mr. Inverarity in opening the case remarked that he appeared for the prosecutor and would read to his Worship two very full apologies which had been tendered to his client by the defendant and by the writer of the defamatory letter complained of. But before doing so, he said that there was no doubt that the imputations made against Luxmibai, the widow of such a well known and highly respected gentleman as the late Honourable Narayen Wassudew, were as cruel and wicked as they were false, unfounded and unjust, as would appear to his Worship from the medical certificate of such eminent gentlemen in their profession as Dr. Cook and Dr. Hughes which is as follows:—"We hereby certify that having this day carefully examined Luxmibai, widow of the late Narayen Wassudew, we positively affirm that she has not recently been confined and is not now pregnant." No doubt the apologies were quite full and sufficient, as apologies could possibly be, but it must be remarked that slanderers are always ready to make apologies when they find themselves in the meshes of the criminal law. The friends of the lady on seeing the defamatory paragraph in question had no other recourse but to take the proceedings which they had done in vindication of her character, which had been fully cleared before the world by the present proceedings, as well as by the evidence before his Worship in the information.

Mr. Inverarity here read the apology of Krishnaji Trimbuck, the publisher, and of Mr. Moro Balkrishna Karmarkar, of the libel. Both apologies were ample even to abjectness; but they are too long for publication.

Mr. Inverarity then said that he considered these apologies quite sufficient, and that the lady's character had been completely vindicated, and his client was advised not to press the prosecution, but he would ask his Worship's permission and sanction to the withdrawal of the same.

His Worship—I will not advise you either to go on with the prosecution or ask you to withdraw it. But I can say that the apologies tendered had given all the satisfaction to the aggrieved lady which was in the defendant's power, and if you withdraw the prosecution I will not come in your way. On the contrary, I think it is the best course to be pursued.

Mr. Inverarity then said that as nothing further was to be gained by the prosecution he would withdraw it, under the expression of opinion from the bench, if the defendant would undertake to publish both the apologies in English and Mahrattee in his next issue, with liberty to the complainant to publish them in the local papers.

The defendant undertook to do this, and the prosecution was thereupon withdrawn.

FURTHER OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1875.

Government of India, Financial Department, Fort William, 25th February 1876.

To the most Honorable the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatches, No. 6 (Separate Revenue), of the 15th of July, and No. 51 (Legislative), of the 11th of November last.

2. In the last-mentioned Despatch two subjects are discussed, which, although arising out of the passing of the Indian Tariff Act of 1875, may conveniently be considered separately:—

The first relates to the manner in which your Lordship's instructions regarding the communication to the Secretary of State of Bills proposed to be introduced into the Legislative Council shall in future be carried into effect. Upon this subject we propose shortly to address your Lordship.

The second relates to the substance of the Tariff Act; and we propose now to reply to this portion of your Lordship's Despatch of the 11th of November, as well as to the Despatch of the 15th of July, which deals with the same subject.

3. It will be convenient first to describe briefly the course of legislation upon the Indian customs tariff, the actual condition of the tariff previous to the passing of the Tariff Act of 1875, the circumstances under which that Act was passed, and the changes it introduced.

4. In the year 1859 the import duties consisted of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* upon cotton twist and yarn, of 5 per cent. upon other articles of British produce and manufacture, and of double those rates upon similar foreign articles. The export duties consisted of 3 per cent. upon exports other than grain, upon which article a small special duty was imposed. A limited number of articles were exempted from import and export duty.

5. In the course of the year 1859 it became necessary to increase every available source of revenue, and the tariff was accordingly amended. All differential duties were abolished, the import duties upon articles of luxury were raised to 20 per cent *ad valorem*, those upon other articles to 10 per cent., and upon cotton twist and yarn to 5 per cent.; special rates were imposed upon beer, wine, spirit, and tobacco. The export duties were not altered, excepting that the duty upon grain was raised, and that silk, tobacco, and spirit were added to the free list.

6. In 1860, when Mr. Wilson was Financial Member of Council, the tariff was again revised. The import duty of 20 per cent, *ad valorem* was reduced to 10 per cent., and the duty on cotton twist and yarn was raised to 10 per cent., so that the import tariff consisted of an uniform rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, with special rates upon beer, wine, spirit and tobacco. Mr. Wilson, being impressed with the importance of encouraging the export trade, added wool, hides, jute, flax, and tea, to the list of free exports. The high rates fixed by the tariff of 1860 were regarded from the first as imposed only for the purpose of meeting the financial difficulty of the time, and they have been gradually reduced by subsequent legislation. In 1861 the duty upon cotton twist and yarn was reduced to 5 per cent.; this duty was further reduced in 1862 to 3½ per cent, and the duty on cotton and other manufactures was reduced to 5 per cent. in the same year. In 1863 the duty upon iron was reduced to 1 per cent. In 1864 the general rate of import duties was reduced to 7½ per cent.; and in 1867 a great number of articles were added to the free list. Export duties were abolished from time to time, the only increase being that the duty on grain was raised in 1867. In 1871 the valuations were revised.

7. At the end of the year 1874 the import duties consisted of a general rate of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* upon sundry enumerated articles, of 5 per cent. upon cotton and other manufactures, of 3½ per cent. upon cotton twist and yarn, of 1 per cent. upon iron, and of a special rate upon wine and spirit. The articles subject to export duty were reduced to eight classes, viz., grain (excepting wheat), indigo, shell lac, tanned hides, seeds, spices, oils, and cotton goods of Indian manufacture.

8. The net revenue received from sea customs (excluding salt) in 1874-75 was 2,451,852*l*.,* of which 1,773,723*l*. was derived from imports, and 678,129*l*. from exports. Half of the revenue from imports was derived from cotton yarn and piece goods, which together brought in 882,712*l*. The greater part of the revenue upon exports was derived from rice, which brought in about 450,000*l*. †

9. The trade of India had greatly increased since the year 1859. The particulars of the different staples, as well as a more detailed account of the changes in the tariff, will be found in a Memorandum which was prepared last year, and which is appended to this Despatch. The only item of import in which there had been a serious decrease was copper.

10. Having briefly described the condition of the customs tariff, we have next to state the circumstances which induced us last year to make some further alterations in it.

11. During the two preceding years representations had been made to us that the valuations fixed by the Tariff Act of 1871 required revision. We had also received suggestions for alterations in the customs duties themselves. The Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bombay had represented that the tariff required revision in several important particulars, and we had received from your Lordship, for our consideration whenever the state of Indian finance should admit of remission of taxation, representations from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that the increase in the number of Indian cotton mills, mainly in the Bombay Presidency, and the probability that by importing raw cotton from Egypt and America (upon which no duty was imposed) those mills which had hitherto been confined to the manufacture of coarse goods from indigenous cotton would compete with the English goods of the finer descriptions, rendered it expedient, in the interests of the Indian consumer and in justice to the English manufacturer, to remove the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* levied upon the import of cotton yarn and piece-goods. It was also very desirable to classify the articles comprised in the Indian tariff according to the classification adopted at home, for the purpose of securing uniformity in commercial statistics.

12. Under these circumstances, we determined to follow the course which had been taken in the years 1866 and 1869, and by our Resolution of the 25th of November 1874 we appointed a Committee, upon which commercial interests were adequately represented, for the purpose of revising the valuations, and of considering the various suggestions for the amendment of the customs tariff. We requested the Committee to consider the propriety of removing from the import tariff any articles the retention of which might be unimportant in the interests of the revenue, or any of the existing export duties which, in their opinion, were seriously prejudicial to the trade in the articles subject to them. Their opinion was especially invited upon the representations which we had received for the removal of the import duty on cotton goods and twist, and generally upon any items in which they might consider that the tariff required amendment. They were informed that customs duties in India were not imposed or maintained for the purpose of affording protection to any branch or class of industry, but for revenue purposes only.

13. The Committee were unable to put us in possession of their complete report before the Budget for 1875-76 had to be passed, and we could, therefore, only make provision in the Budget for the loss expected to follow from the revision of the valuations.

14. Besides revising the valuations, the Committee recommended that the export duties upon grain other than rice and paddy, seeds, oils, spices, and cotton goods, should be removed, and that the import duty upon copper and certain other metals should be reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent. in order to obviate the effect of the introduction of a higher valuation. They proposed, in order to meet the loss incurred by these changes, that the duties upon wine and spirit, machinery, and certain articles of luxury should be raised.

15. With regard to the representations by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce as to the import duty upon cotton yarn and cotton manufactures, the Committee observed:—

"In so far as the complaints alleged that the tariff valuations were excessive, they have been found to be just and the Committee have already recommended reductions,

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* The usual custom for purposes of account of converting rupees into pounds sterling at the rate of 2s. the rupee has been followed, but the present value of a rupee in gold is 1s. 8½d., so that a deduction of 13½ per cent. should properly be made from the figures given in this Despatch.

† This sum was less than usual on account of large purchases of rice having been made by the Government in Burma to meet the scarcity in Bengal.

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But it is also urged that the duty is 'absolutely prohibitory to the trade in yarn and cloths of the course and low-priced sorts,' which the Indian mills make largely under the protection of the duty; and it is suggested that ere long the finer yarn and cloth will, with the help of importations from Egypt and America, be manufactured also. It must, of course, be admitted that the Indian mills have injured the English ones to the extent to which their manufactures have displaced the manufactures of Manchester, less their exports to other countries, and the amount of the injury they have inflicted on the handlooms of India in localities which Manchester goods have not been able to reach. But the duty, though contributing to this result, cannot be said to be the sole cause of it, since India, with many disadvantages, possesses certain natural capabilities for producing goods of this low quality, which will probably secure the trade in them to her, even if the duty be removed. On the other hand, if the duty were as prohibitory as it is represented to be, the market would not be habitually overstocked, as it has been for years.

"The Committee think it more to the purpose to consider what proportion the particular goods which have to meet Indian competition bear to the whole cotton import duty, and how far this competition justifies the demand for abolition of the entire duty which has been brought forward. The Indian mills can make mule twist up to 32s and water twist up to 20s., as also long cloths, T. cloths, drills, domestics, jeans, and sheeting. The prospect of the finer kinds of yarn and cloths being made with profit or success is notoriously so remote, and the enterprise so doubtful, that it is quite unnecessary to take it into present calculation. The duty levied in Bombay in 1873-74 upon the similar Manchester goods which have to stand the Indian competition was about two lacs of rupees (20,000*l.*) If the total duty on such goods paid in all India be taken, though the mills beyond the Bombay Presidency are as yet comparatively unimportant, it would barely exceed four lacs (40,000*l.*). The demand that because one class of goods represented by four lacs of duty in all India has in one part of India to meet a local competition the Government shall remit the remaining 77 lacs (770,000*l.*,) which competition cannot affect, appears to the Committee quite unreasonable, and it is unnecessary even to inquire whether the finances could afford the remission.

	Rs.
On twist..................	16,412
On long cloths, &c..	1,87,926
Total...Rs.	2,04,338

The scheme of removing the duty on coarse goods only, though reasonable in theory, is difficult in practice, as explained by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in his published speech of January 5th, and has, he admits, been in England pronounced unworkable.

"The alternative of an excise duty on the Indian mill products remains, but part of it would have to be refunded on exportation, and the Committee see no more need for establishing a cumbersome and expensive excise machinery now than there was in 1861 and 1862, when Mr. Laing decided against it. There are numerous heads in the import tariff which embrace some articles which are also to a certain extent produced in India; and the Committee consider "any alteration in favour of cotton goods to be uncalled for."

16. We carefully considered the proposals made by the Committee. Having obtained from them certain necessary explanations, and having calculated the financial effect of the changes which they recommended, we had to consider whether we should confine our legislation to revising the valuations and introducing the altered classification or couple with the revised valuations and the new classification some changes in the customs duties based upon the recommendations of the Committee.

17. We decided to take the latter course. Indeed, in regard to those metals the valuation of which had been considerably raised by the Committee, it would have been highly inexpedient to have adopted the new valuation, unless accompanied by the reduction of the rate of duty from 7½ to 5 per cent, which the Committee recommended. Moreover, all the changes we desired to make, which had any substantial effect upon the customs revenue, were so entirely in accord with the previous policy of the Government of India which has been described in the sixth paragraph of this Despatch, and which had been approved by Her Majesty's Government from time to time, that we felt no hesitation in adopting them.

18. The changes that we made in the customs duties by the Tariff Act of 1875, apart from the revision of the valuations, were as follows:—

The export duties upon grain other than rice, seeds, oil, spices, tanned hides, and cotton goods were removed.

The import duties upon sundry articles were reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent.

Against this, the wine and spirit duties were raised, and some other small increases of duty were made.

A duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed upon raw cotton not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon.

These changes were in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, with certain additions and modifications, which we proceed to explain.

19. We thought it desirable, in addition to the export duties recommended for abolition by the Committee, to remove the duty on tanned hides: raw hides were already free, and we thought it objectionable to leave the duty on the manufactured article. We extended the proposal of the Committee that the duty on certain metals should be reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent. to the whole of the general imports. We considered that the time had arrived for bringing down this duty to the rate at which it stood before the Mutiny, and the results of a similar reduction of the duty in 1864 from 10 to 7½ per cent. satisfied us that the temporary sacrifice of revenue would soon be recouped by increased imports.

20. We did not agree with the Committee as to the expediency of raising the duty on machinery, a measure which would have been contrary to the policy which had hitherto prevailed, and to the opinions expressed by Her Majesty's Government; neither did we think it desirable to raise the import duties on the articles upon which the Committee proposed to impose an increased duty, with the exception of wine and spirit. We were satisfied that those recommendations had only been made by the Committee because they thought it to be their duty to propose the least objectionable means of meeting the remissions which they advocated, and not upon the ground that the increased duties were desirable in themselves.

21. We agreed with the Committee that no sufficient reason had been shown for the removal of the import duties on cotton yarn and piece goods. The report of the Committee showed that the cotton goods imported into India mainly consist of the higher qualities, which cannot be manufactured from the cotton grown in India. Those who have the best opportunities of knowing the facts stated that the attempts made by Indian manufacturers to make the finer descriptions of cotton manufactures and yarn from Indian cotton had proved unremunerative and had been abandoned. We believe that this has arisen, not as your Lordship appears to think, from the imperfect development of the Indian manufactures, but from the inferior quality of the Indian raw cotton. It was shown by the Committee that, in regard to the great bulk of the trade in cotton goods, the importers were subject to little or no competition from the Indian manufactures.

22. The opinion of the Committee was supported by the statistics of the cotton trade. In the three years from 1859-60 to 1861-62 the average annual value of the imports of cotton twist, yarn, and piece goods was in round numbers 11,000,000*l.*

In the four years from 1862-63 to 1865-66 the average annual value was 12,150,000*l.* The duty was reduced in 1862, but the high price of cotton goods which prevailed, owing to the American war, had a prejudicial effect upon imports.

The financial year 1866-67 is omitted, as it only embraces 11 months.

In the four years from 1867-68 to 1870-71 the average annual value was 17,966,000*l.*

In the four years from 1871-72 to 1874-75, the average annual value was about the same as in the four preceding years, that is to say, 17,970,000*l.*; but the tariff valuations were lowered in 1869 by about 15 per cent., and if allowance be made for this, there would be an increase of about 250,000*l.* over the average for the preceding period.

In the year 1874-75 the value was 19,387,270*l.*, which is the highest return for any year since 1859. The trade of 1874-75 was said not to have been prosperous; but looking at these figures together, and making every necessary allowance, we could see nothing in them to lead us to suppose that the demand in India for English cotton manufactures had diminished or was likely to diminish. On the contrary, we thought it more probable that, as the demand for English cotton manufactures had hitherto steadily progressed, notwithstanding the competition which had always existed in the lower classes of goods from native hand-loom weavers and manufactories, so it would continue to progress, although the lower classes of goods might in future be produced in larger quantities, by the Indian manufactories. The duties were levied at a small cost, and without inconvenience to the people; the net revenue derived from them in 1874-75 amounted to 882,712*l.*, and they could not be removed without imposing new taxes.

23. While, however, Indian manufacturers had hitherto confined their operations to working up indigenous cotton, we understood from the advertisements of some of the Bombay cotton mills, and from the statement of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, that it was intended "to import Egyptian and American raw cotton into India (no duty being charged thereon), to manufacture the finer yarn and cloth, which will thus compete with goods received from England upon which duty is levied." We looked with satisfaction upon the extension of manufactures in India; but we considered that we were bound at the same time, in the interests of the public at large, to guard the revenue now derived from the finer qualities of cotton goods. All such goods manufactured in India would, unless some tax be imposed upon them, escape payment of the duty now imposed upon similar goods imported from abroad, and the revenue would suffer in proportion. If Indian manufactures of this class should largely increase, an important source of revenue would be seriously affected. We therefore imposed a duty of 5 per cent. upon foreign raw cotton imported into India, so that as nearly as possible the same tax might be levied upon all finer qualities of cotton goods, whether produced in India or imported from abroad.

24. We were aware that the quantity of foreign cotton hitherto imported into India and used in the Indian manufactures was trifling. But we considered that it was more fair to the Indian manufacturers to impose the duty at once, when it could create little or no disturbance, than to leave its imposition to some future time, when capital might have been largely invested in the manufacture, and the trade might be injured by the imposition of a new tax. We followed the principle that, in order to guard an important source of revenue, it is necessary to impose a tax upon articles manufactured within the limits of a country equal to the duty imposed upon similar articles imported from abroad. The circumstances of the production of the lower qualities of cotton goods did not appear to us to be such as to make the imposition of an excise upon such goods manufactured in India either necessary or expedient; but cotton manufactures of finer qualities stand in a different position, and we adopted the alternative of an import duty upon the raw material as being preferable to any system of excise. We considered that in imposing the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* upon raw cotton, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon, we guarded an important source of revenue in a manner that was both fair in itself and the least inconvenient to Indian manufactures.

25. With respect to the financial effect of the Tariff Act, the customs revenue for the first half of the year 1875-76 had been so flourishing that, although the immediate sacrifice of customs revenue was calculated at 246,000*l.* upon the receipts of 1874-75, the loss as compared with the estimates of the year 1875-76 was only calculated at 70,000*l.*, and there is now good reason for expecting that, notwithstanding the reductions, the customs revenue for 1875-76 will fall little, if at all short of the original estimate. We believed that the finance of future years would not be seriously affected by these measures, while they would produce a very beneficial effect upon the trade of India.

26. We were sensible that our alterations of the tariff, if compared with the recent customs legislation of Great Britain, made but a small advance in the direction of a perfect system of customs, but we could not propose any larger changes without risking the stability of the finances. We were content with remedying some of the most obvious defects, leaving it to our successors to proceed further in the same direction when the condition of the finances might allow of further progress being made.

27. Having stated the circumstances which led to the passing of the Tariff Act, and the changes it effected, we have now to reply to your Lordships Despatches upon the subject. On the 9th of August 1875 we received the Despatch No. 6, of the 15th of July. In that Despatch the removal of the import duty upon cotton manufactures was strongly pressed upon us. The Tariff Act had been passed before we received that Despatch; we did not reply at once, in the expectation that your Lordship would communicate with us again after the receipt of the report of the Tariff Committee, and of our communications relating to the passing of the Act.

28. On the 30th of September the Viceroy received a telegraphic message to the effect that your Lordship could not assent to the duty on raw cotton imposed by the Tariff Act, or the maintenance of the duty on cotton manufactures at its present rate; but being sensible of the inconvenience of altering a tariff by correspondence, and thinking that it would tend to a complete understanding between the Home and Indian Governments, and lead to a better result, if personal communication on the matter could be arranged, your Lordship asked whether we assented to Sir Louis Mallet being sent out to "discuss the whole subject" with us.

29. We felt the desirability, on a matter of some difficulty and complication, of the personal explanations that we could convey to your Lordship through Sir Louis Mallet, as well as the advantage we should derive from having an opportunity of consulting him upon a subject with which he is so conversant; we therefore cordially accepted the suggestion. We added that we did not fully understand your Lordships objections to the Tariff Act; that further explanations on both sides seemed to be necessary before your Lordship could deal with the Act, with the full knowledge which a subject affecting many interests of trade and finance particularly required; and that Sir Louis Mallet's visit would enable your Lordship to understand our views and the position of the question far better than was possible by correspondence.

30. We deferred giving any further explanations by letter because we understood that the decision upon the whole subject would have been postponed until Sir Louis Mallet arrived in Calcutta. Before his arrival, we received your Lordship's Despatch of the 11th of November. That Despatch, instead of authorizing Sir Louis Mallet to discuss with us the substantial merits of the question, as we expected, contained a decisive expression of your Lordship's opinion, coupled with certain instructions, and limited Sir Louis Mallet's duties to discussing with us the manner in which your Lordship's views could best be carried into effect. Sir Louis Mallet's letter of the 10th of January, a copy of which is appended, makes this quite clear. We deeply regret that his serious illness deprived us of the advantage of hearing the considerations which Sir Louis Mallet was commissioned by your Lordship to place before us; and we feel that, under these circumstances, we are entering upon the consideration of your Lordship's despatch of the 11th of November under considerable disadvantages.

31. We are informed, in the 8th paragraph of that despatch, that some of the provisions of the Tariff Act, especially those which diminish the burthen of the export duties, are judicious, but that your Lordship is unable to accord a similar approval to some parts of the measure which apply to the import duties; that your Lordship is unwilling, on this account, to advise the disallowance of the whole measure, and so to postpone the benefits which a portion of it was calculated to confer; and we are, therefore, requested to reconsider our legislation, especially upon two points of importance. Those points are explained in the 9th and remaining paragraphs of the despatch; they relate—1st, to the import duty of 5 per cent. imposed by the Act upon raw cotton other than the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon, which duty we are informed that your Lordship is unable to sanction; and, 2ndly, to the import duty upon cotton manufactures, which your Lordship considers should be reduced, and "provision made for its entire removal within a fixed term of years." In considering this question we are directed to bear in mind "the paramount importance of guarding the Indian treasury from financial embarrassment."

32. As regards the import duty upon raw cotton, which is the only provision contained in the Tariff Act of which your Lordship has disapproved, although, for the reasons which have been given in paragraphs 23 and 24 of this Despatch, we are of opinion that it was advisable to guard the Revenue derived from the finer classes of cotton goods by the imposition of a duty which would place the home manufacture on a footing of equality with the imported goods, we do not desire to enter into any further discussion upon the subject, and we propose, as we shall explain further on, to introduce a Bill for the purpose of removing the duty.

33. The other measure to which your Lordship's Despatch refers, namely, the immediate reduction of the import duty upon cotton goods, and the provision for its entire removal within a fixed term of years, involves a reduction of customs duties far beyond the scope of the Tariff Act of 1875, and is a measure of very great financial importance.

34. We feel in some difficulty as to the interpretation that we should put upon the following words of the Despatch of the 11th of November:—

"The entire removal of the duty should, however, not be adjourned for an indefinite period, but provision should be made for it within a fixed term of years."

35. The term "provision" may be read to mean that new taxes should be imposed, if necessary, to meet the loss of revenue which would follow from the removal of the import duty upon cotton manufactures. If this be the meaning which the Despatch was intended to convey, we feel it to be our duty to represent to your Lordship that we deprecate in the strongest manner the imposition of any new direct tax or excise in order to abolish the import duty on cotton manufactures. No measure is, in our opinion, more certain to create irritation, if not serious discontent, in India than the introduction of such new taxes in order to remove a duty which, in our opinion, confirmed by that of the Tariff Committee, is open to no serious objection, which is levied without any difficulty, and which is not felt by the people of India.

36. We consider, however, that as no reference is made in the Despatch to the imposition of new taxes, the term "provision" was most probably intended by your Lordship to indicate either an enactment expressly providing for the removal of the duty within a fixed term of years, or the immediate reduction of the duty in an amended Tariff Act, coupled with an announcement which would commit the Government to its entire removal within a fixed term; and that the instruction conveyed to us, that we should bear in mind the paramount necessity of guarding the Indian treasury from financial embarrassment, was intended to govern our deliberations. In short, that your Lordship only desired to urge upon us the importance of removing the duty, if it was possible to do so by a modification of the tariff without imposing any other fresh taxes.

37. We have carefully considered the question in this aspect, and proceed to state, for your Lordship's consideration, the conclusions at which we have arrived. The duty on cotton yarn and piece-goods produced in the year 1874-75 a net sum of 882,712*l.* Supposing the import to be the same as it was in 1874-75, the receipts in 1876-77, allowing for the reduced valuations, would be 718,000*l.*, on piece goods and 95,000*l.* on yarn, or 813,000*l.* in all. If the duty is to be gradually abolished within a fixed term of years, the most natural course would be to reduce it from 5 to 3½ per cent. (which is the rate of duty now levied on yarn) in the coming financial year 1876-77. This is estimated to entail a sacrifice of revenue of 215,400*l.* The duty might be lowered prospectively by 1½ per cent. in the year 1877-78, and be altogether removed in the year 1878-79. By the reduction in 1876-77 the duty upon cotton goods would have been brought down to the same rate (3½ per cent.) as the duty on yarn; the duty on yarn would, therefore, have afterwards to be dealt with, as well as that upon goods, and the loss to the revenue for the year 1877-78 would be 256,100*l.*, and 341,500*l.* for the year 1878-79; the total loss of 813,000*l.* being spread over three years.

38. Before examining whether the condition of the general finances is likely to admit of a remission of 215,400*l.* of revenue during the year 1876-77, we have to consider if the Tariff Act of 1875 can be so amended as to reduce the duty on cotton manufactures, and meet the loss of revenue by an increase of the duties levied upon other articles.

39. We assume that your Lordship does not desire that the export duties which have been removed shall be re-imposed, for their removal has been approved in the despatch to which are now replying, or that new duties upon exports we shall be imposed. We considered that the increase in the wine and spirit duties, which was made in accordance with the recommendation of the Traiff Committee, is as great as can be imposed with the probability of advantage to the revenue. The only other change in the tariff which might provide means for reducing the import duty on cotton manufactures is an increase of the duty upon general imports. That duty was reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent. by the Tariff Act. Your Lordship has not expressed any disapproval of this reduction; but as it might be considered desirable to raise this duty again to the old rate for the purpose of reducing the duty upon cotton manufactures, we have considered what could be done by such an alteration of the Act.

40. The immediate loss incurred by the reduction of the duty upon general imports was estimated at 172,000*l* *per annum* calculated upon the imports for the year 1874-75. Some of this loss has already been recouped by increased imports, which would fall off if the duty be raised again to 7½ per cent. It would be inexpedient to re-impose the rate of 7½ per cent upon those metals, the valuation of which has been considerably raised by the Tariff Act. Altogether we should not put the increase to the customs revenue of the year 1876-77 which would be realised if the general duties were raised from 5 to 7½ per cent. at more than from 100,000*l.* to 120,000*l.* This would not suffice of itself to meet any substantial reduction of the import duty on cotton goods, and the change would have a prejudicial effect upon the import trade generally, and especially upon some important articles, such as raw silk, which are among those the duty on which has been reduced. We are, therefore, of opinion that it would be inexpedient to raise the duty upon general import. The loss of revenue from this measure will be but temporary, unless our expectations of increased imports based upon former experience should not be realised; so that it will not eventually stand in the way of the reduction of the duty upon cotton manufactures, or any other reduction of custom duties.

41. Your Lordship has described this measure as having made large remissions in other import duties affecting articles of a less primary importance than cotton manufactures, and observed that it has impaired the validity of the plea that the duty on cotton manufactures must be maintained owing to financial exigencies. But we desire to recall to your Lordship's recollection that the immediate sacrifice of revenue from the reduction that we made in the general duties amounted only to 170,000*l.*, and that one of our declared reasons for the measure was our conviction that the loss would be recouped within a very few years, while the removal of the duty on cotton manufactures involves a permanent sacrifice of more than 800,000*l.*

42. As the funds required to make a substantial reduction in the import duty upon cotton manufactures cannot be provided by an alteration of the Tariff Act, we have next to consider whether the present aspect of the finances makes it probable that a sacrifice of revenue of more than 200,000*l.* could be safely sustained in the year 1876-77.

43. It is difficult to make any accurate forecast of the finance of next year before the regular estimates are received. At present, however, the prospect is by no means encouraging. While the general condition of the various branches of revenue is satisfactory, with the exception of a failure in the land revenue of Madras owing to drought, an element of great uncertainty and danger has been introduced by the recent fall in the price of silver in London. Whether the fall be permanent or temporary, it would be unsafe to rely upon any considerable recovery before the budget.

44. The immediate effect upon the finances is exceedingly embarrassing, for the fall in the price of silver raises the cost of all payments we have to make in gold in England. This charge (which is called loss by exchange in the accounts) is now estimated for the current year at 1,616,000*l.* If the rate of exchange for 1876-77 has to be taken at 1s. 8¼*d.* the rupee, which is not an improbable supposition, the charge will be raised to 2,561,000*l.*, which will give an addition to our estimates of expenditure for 1876-77 of no less than 945,000*l.* Supposing that the surplus for the current year will be about 1,000,000*l.*, and that there are no other disturbing influences to affect the finance of 1876-77, this additional charge of itself would make it impracticable to remit revenue to the extent of 200,000*l.* without estimating for a deficit or imposing fresh taxes.

45. This great increase of charge under the head of loss by exchange would doubtless be partly met, so far as the estimates of the coming year are concerned, if your Lordship should decide upon borrowing any considerable sum of money in England during the year 1876-77, thereby reducing the amount of our remittances; but the relief, assuming the value of silver to remain at or below its present rate, even if after full consideration such a measure should appear to be desirable in itself, would be only temporary and would not justify any abandonment of revenue.

46. Such is the present aspect of affairs—it may be better or worse when we receive the regular Estimates for 1875-76; but, in our opinion, we should not be justified in proposing to the Legislative Council at the present time any measure for reducing the customs duty upon cotton manufactures.

47 We desire, moreover, to represent, for your Lordships consideration that, even if some reduction were practicable at the present time, it would be undesirable, either by legislation or by an authoritative announcement, to engage for the "entire removal within a fixed term of years" of a duty which brings in a revenue of more than 800,000*l.* Such prospective measures are open to grave objection upon general principles of finance at any time and in any country; but in India, where the revenue is subject to serious fluctuations, and with the probability of a permanent depreciation in the value of silver, with all the serious consequences that must ensue, it would be impossible, in our opinion, to engage to give up so large an item of revenue within a fixed term of years consistently with the safety of the finances. By so doing we should either compel our successors to impose new taxes for the purpose of meeting this large loss of revenue, and we have already represented to your Lordship the serious effects that will result from the imposition of new taxes for this purpose; or, if the condition of the finances should allow of a remission of taxes, we should pledge our successors to remove the duty upon cotton manufactures, while some other remission of taxation might be more necessary for political or financial reasons. To go no further than customs duties, the duty upon the export of sugar, the produce of British India, by land, should undoubtedly be removed as soon as the state of the finances will admit of its removal. Your Lordship's predecessors have upon several occasions urged upon us the advisability of removing the export duty upon rice; the best authorities agree that at present this duty may safely be retained, but circumstances may change—the course of trade may make it necessary to reduce or to remove altogether the export duty upon rice, or those now imposed upon indigo and shell lac. These export duties are, in our judgment, open to more serious objections on principle than can be brought against the moderate import duty now imposed upon cotton manufactures.

48. Before bringing our observations upon this portion of the subject to a close, we think it is our duty to say that, after carefully examining the records of the Government of India since the year 1859, we can find no precedent of a measure so seriously affecting the future of Indian finance as the prospective removal of a tax which brings in a revenue of 800,000*l.* per annum having been directed by the Home Government. In regard to the customs tariff, full authority was conveyed to the Government of India in 1859, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to settle the future administration of the customs revenue without reference home. This has been the uniform practice from that time until now, and in passing the Tariff Act of 1875 we only pursued the same course. We desire earnestly to represent to Her Majesty's Government the danger of imposing upon the Government of India any measures which involve a serious prospective sacrifice of revenue, for such measures must cripple the resources and fetter the action of the Government of India, upon whom the responsibility for the administration of the Indian finances primarily devolves.

49. The result, therefore, of the reconsideration which, in compliance with your Lordship's instructions, we have given to our legislation in the Tariff Act of 1875, is that we propose to follow the course pursued under somewhat similar circumstances in the year 1865, and to introduce a Bill into the Legislative Council for the purpose of repealing the provision contained in the Tariff Act which imposes the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* upon raw cotton it which your Lordship disapproves. We do not think that of would be desirable to raise the general rate of duty upon imports from 5 to 7½ per cent. for the purpose of reducing the duty upon cotton manufactures, because to do so would be injurious to trade, the sum to be gained would not allow of any considerable reduction in that duty, and the reduction of the general rate of duty is not expected to cause any permanent loss to the revenue. We are by no means insensible to the advantage of reducing the duty upon cotton manufactures, but we regret that our financial prospects are such as to preclude us from including such a reduction at the present time in an amendment of the Tariff Act. For the reasons that we have given, we entertain very serious objections to any measure which would commit future Governments to the entire removal of that duty.

50. Although the observations contained in this Despatch have replied to the references which you Lordship has made for our opinion in regard to the Tariff Act of 1875, the question of the customs duty on cotton manufactures is one of such importance that we desire to refer to some portions of the Despatches of the 15th of July and of the 11th of November, which we have not already noticed. In the latter Despatch no reference is made to the report of the Tariff Committee, or to the opinions which we have expressed upon that report. We are, therefore, not in possession of your Lordship's reasons in full for pressing upon us the removal of the import duty upon cotton manufactures. Probably it was intended that these reasons should have been supplied by Sir Louis Mallet. Unfortunately he has not been able to supply them, and we can, therefore, only deal with the observations contained in the Despatches themselves.

51. The views expressed in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 6, of the 15th of July, appear to be in accordance with the report of the Tariff Committee, and with our own opinion, that the duty on account manufactures can not be justly termed protective in the objectionable sense of the term. In that Despatch your Lordship says that "the effect of the 5 per cent. duty is probably insignificant," and, "if it were true that this duty is the means of excluding English competition, and thereby raising the price of a necessary of life to the vast mass of Indian consumers, it is unnecessary for me to remark that it would be open to economical objections of the gravest kind." Your Lordship adds, "I do not attribute to it any such effect."

52. The duty must then be considered apart from the question of protection, and upon its own merits. Cotton manufactures, as we have shown in the 8th paragraph of this Despatch, are by far the most important of all the imports into India, and anything which materially affects this trade demands and should receive the careful attention of the Government of India. Although it has increased in amount lately, and has been relieved of a charge of 80,000*l.* per annum by the revision of the valuations last year, it is said not to be flourishing, and the recent and present condition of the exchanges has probably tended to reduce profits. In deference to your Lordship's opinion as well as on this account, although the duty is now lower than that which is imposed in most foreign countries or British Colonies, we should have been glad to make some reduction in it if the condition of the finances had rendered it possible to do so.

53. Your Lordship, however, in the Despatches of the 15th of July and 11th of November, has mainly pressed upon us the desirability of removing this duty for political reasons. It is apprehended that discussions will take place in which the conflicting interests of England and of India will be urged, that Parliament will insist upon the repeal of the duties, and that an irritation, which would be avoided if the duties were dealt with at once, may thus be created to the injury of both countries.

54. We trust that this anticipation may not be realized, but, while we should much regret that any such feelings should be excited on the part of any portion of our fellow-countrymen at home, it is our duty to consider the subject with regard to the interests of India; we do not consider that the removal of the import duty upon cotton manufactures is consistent with those interests, and we hope that the statement contained in this Despatch of the whole circumstances of the case, and of the condition of the Indian finances, will show that the real effect of the duty is not what is supposed, that it cannot be removed without danger to the Indian finances, and that the imposition of new taxes in its stead would create serious discontent.—We have &c.,

NORTHBROOK.	E. C. BAYLEY.
NAPIER OF MAGDALA	W. MUIR.
H. W. NORMAN	A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
A. HOBHOUSE.	A. CLARKE.

APPENDIX.

No. 96, dated 7th January 1876.

From R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Sir Louis Mallet, C. B., Under-Secretary of State for India, on special duty in India.

I am directed to forward to you a copy of the Secretary of State's Legislative Despatch, No. 51, of the 11th November 1875, together with copies of the Despatches, which are referred to in the Despatch of the 11th November.

With reference to the 8th paragraph of that Despatch, I am to say that the Government will be glad to be informed upon what subjects you desire to confer with them, and to be put in possession of the views which you wish to express in such manner as may be most convenient to yourself.

I am to add that any information which you may require upon financial or other cognate questions will be placed at your disposal, and that the officers of Government have been instructed to communicate with you freely, and to give you any assistance in their power.

Ordered, that a copy of this letter be sent to the Military, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce and Public Works Departments, for information and guidance, with special reference to the intimation contained in the last paragraph.

Dated 10th January 1876.

From Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing a copy of a Legislative Despatch of 11th November last, No. 51, from the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the subject of the Customs Tariff Bill of August last, together with copies of former Despatches from the Secretary of State which contain an expression of his views with regard to the import duties on cotton manufactures.

With reference to the 8th paragraph of the Secretary of State's Despatch, dated 11th November last, you add that the Government of India will be glad to be informed upon what subjects I desire to confer with them, and to receive any statements which I wish to make to them in the manner most convenient to myself.

In requesting you to convey to the Government of India my thanks for this communication, I beg to say that the principal object of my visit to Calcutta is to ascertain how far it may be found practicable to agree with that Government upon a mode of giving effect to Lord Salisbury's wishes with regard to the import duties on cotton manufactures and upon foreign raw cotton.

The passage through the Legislative Council of the Indian Tariff Act of last August, before the receipt of Lord Salisbury's Despatch (Separate Revenue), No. 19, of the 15th July, has placed the two Governments in a position of much embarrassment on a subject to which Lord Salisbury attaches great importance, and which has attracted much public attention both in England and India.

Lord Salisbury is extremely reluctant in such a case to adopt any course such as the disallowance of the Act, or an interference from home with the discretion of the Government of India as to the precise method of remedying what he considers as the defects of that measure.

Considering, therefore, the difficulty of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion on a matter involving so many complex and conflicting considerations, the Secretary of State has instructed me to endeavour, by personal communication, to give and receive explanations on the various questions upon which a difference of opinion or a misunderstanding exists between the Governments, so as to lead if possible to a common agreement as to the policy to be pursued within the limits prescribed in his Despatch of the 11th November last.

As my stay in Calcutta cannot be prolonged beyond the middle of February, I venture to suggest that the most convenient manner of communicating Lord Salisbury's views and discussing the various questions which require consideration would be at a conference at which Members of Council and any officers of the Government might be invited to attend, and if the Governor-General in Council concurs in this view, I have only to add that I am entirely at the services of the Government of India for this purpose.

(*To be continued.*)

FROM PALL MALL TO THE PUNJAB.*

If it be true that Mr. Gay went to India charged with a mission similar to that on which Balak king of the Moabites despatched Balaam the son of Beor, it must be conceded that he has striven conscientiously to fulfil the duty imposed upon him. He has insulted the Prince of Wales, he has vituperated Sir Bartle Frere, he has gibed at the Prince's 'underlings,' and as for poor Sir Philip Wodehouse, he has availed himself of his opportunities as that gentleman's guest to essay the generous task of turning him into ridicule. If Mr. Gay complains that 'he went through India very much in the character of a parish dog,' we can only say that, having perused this volume of reprinted letters, we are not surprised; but he appears to have varied the *rôle* by visiting the Nepaul Terai in the character of Paul Pry, in the face of the Prince of Wales's courteous intimation that he would prefer being unaccompanied by special correspondents in his hunting expedition. It is clear that Mr. Gay brought zeal to the task which devolved upon him in connection with the Indian tour; but his published work proves that zeal is not the only essential for such functions. Perhaps most people will share our impression that a 'special correspondent' is all the better for at least a moderate amount of education, for a rudimentary knowledge of history, for some pretensions to literary style, for a capacity to avoid the penning of nonsense, for some acquaintance with geography, for the ability to spell decently; and for a habit of accurately recording what he sees. It is also an advantage that he should be able to ride, and Mr. Gay is somewhat ambiguous in reference to the precise character of his own accomplishments in this way. Speaking of the equestrian feats at the Delhi games, he says 'You and I, and less marvellous horsemen, would have been hurled out of the enclosure.' But the term 'marvellous horsemen' is equally applicable, although in different senses, to a consummate equestrian, and to the man who in the saddle resembles nothing so much as an electrified pair of tongs.

During his stay in Bombay, Mr. Gay visited the Byculla prison, where he found the prisoners making artificial flowers; since, in his own words, 'Bombay knows nothing of real blossoms in November.' A few days after, visiting the Arthur Crawford Market there, he 'came upon the flour *(sic)* market with its Jassamines, verbenas, roses, and tropical blossoms of a hundred kinds—seven thousand square feet of blossoms. Mr. Gay is in error when he states that Sir Salar Jung is the guardian of the Nizam of Hyderabad. We are informed that 'Bombay is less of an Indian and more of a Levantine city than any other;' and accordingly we are told that 'Chinamen are numerous too,' and that the writer believes he 'espied a Kaffir in a shop near Byculla.' We obtain a remarkable revelation as to the normal gait of habitual residents of Bombay, when we are told by Mr. Gay of the Prince at the Byculla ball, 'that he gallopped *(sic)* round the room as though he had lived in Bombay all his life.' In connection with the sailors' treat at Bombay, we learn that their beer was supplied to them in 'the large vessels of delight known as quarts,' and that 'great heaps of salad filled every plate, and soon every mouth too.' While Mr. Gay sticks to comparative generalities, he is merely grotesque; but when he is incautiously betrayed into specific statements, he is habitually inaccurate. Thus, he tells us that Poonah is 3,000 feet above the sea leavel, whereas it is but 1,823. He talks of the 'regulation year at Perim,' whereas Perim is invariably relieved every three months. He imparts to us the stupendous intelligence that the 'Tangerines *(sic)* held Trichinopoly for a time,' and speaks of Fort St. George as 'the famous old fort whence Clive was wont to sally.' He writes of the 'Rajah of Arcot,' unaware, of course, that there is no such person or title. He enunciates his belief that 'sturdy old Claverhouse' wore a 'claymore.' In his description of the reception of Calcutta Mr. Gay describes 'a yellow-plumed, helmeted, and blue-trousered French officer from Pondicherry;' who, however, was General Litchfield, the American consul. Perhaps chronology is the most pronounced phase of Mr. Gay's general inaccuracy of statement; and chronological inaccuracy, it is to be noted, must be the greatest detraction from the value of a book the only possible *raison d'être* of which is as an authentic record of the Royal tour. He tells us that the landing of the Prince of Wales at Calcutta occurred on Christmas-eve, and that the general illumination of the capital was on the same night; the truth being that the Prince landed on the 23rd of December, and that the illumination was not until the following night. He states that the Prince stayed two days in Jummoo; the fact being that he was there indeed for two nights, but spent only one day in the capital of the son of Golab Singh.

We quite agree with Mr. Gay that the great feature of the Colombo arrival must have been 'the display on the water,' wherein, as he tells us, 'the aides-de-camp of the resident governor walk first, three abreast, and very upright indeed.' At Madras Mr. Gay appears to have yielded to circumstances. He informs us, naturally from personal experience, that whether you dine with the Hon. Mr. Ellis or at the Madras Club, 'you cannot find your couch till long after midnight.' Madras people will not easily discover the board at which Mr. Gay was entertained, where, to quote his own words, 'by the time that coffee and the *petit verre* arrive'—surely they must have come a long distance and been delayed *en route*—'your night is gone and morning is come.' Mr. Gay's assurance that gambling is not a characteristic of Indian racing testifies rather to his innocent simplicity than to his powers of observation. We do not know why Mr. Gay should believe Cawnpore to be in Oude, as he evidently does, or that it was not the Company's sepoys who constituted the head and front of the great mutiny; or further, why he should style a throng of people in carriages as 'an equestrian crowd.' And when he states that a 'rajah of Thened' was among those who received the knighthood of the Star of India at the Calcutta installation, we feel called upon to inform him that there is no such person or title in existence.

In its record of the up-country tour Mr. Gay's book culminates in the comicality of its inaccuracy. Over and over again he draws a distinction between Sikhs and Punjaubees, quite unaware evidently that the terms are practically synonymous. When he speaks of a 'Mr. Cooper' as taking a leading part in the ceremony at Lucknow, which Mr. Gay is pleased to term 'a levee of the brave,' only experts may discern that his intention is to name Sir George E. W. Couper, the Chief Commissioner of Oude. He gives vent to the assertion—one which will surprise every one who has seen the place—that the residency of Lucknow is 'in a hollow in the centre of a widely stretching plain.' What or who is a 'Jemindar?' We have heard of a Zamindar, and every native regiment has its Jemadhars; but 'Jemindar' is a term which Mr. Gay appears to have evolved out of his own internal consciousness. The erection inside the Secundrabagh at Lucknow is not a 'tomb,' as Mr. Gay calls it, but a garden-house. Mr. Gay's description of the Slaughter Ghat' at Cawnpore contains more errors than there are lines in it. The road through the Cashmere gate of Delhi does not lead to the 'Cashmere State,' as Mr. Gay avers, but quite in another direction. Mr. Gay's description of the troops at the Delhi review swarms with inaccuracies. The mountain-battery was not manned by Bengal Infantry,' but by Punjaubee Artillerymen. 'Bonnie Dundee' is a 'gallop past,' not a 'walk past,' tune. The 4th Bengal Cavalry is not a Hussar regiment, no more is the 5th Bengal Cavalry, nor do its officers wear 'breastplates of gold lace.' Nor is Mr. Gay happier in his observations on the review of Scindia's troops at Gwalior. 'What will be thought at home,' he asks, 'when it is known that to the sound of the "British Grenadiers" a battery of horse artillery came by, equal in drill, precision, and appearance to some of our best troops in the A Brigade? What, indeed? But what will be thought of Mr. Gay when we inform the reader that he 'saw nothing at Delhi to beat the drivers of Scindia's bullock batteries'? Hard fate of British gunners to be classed *pari passu* even by a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, with the tail-twisters of a Gwalior *bheel* battery!

There were no Persians at Jammoo to 'shoulder their blunderbusses,' as Mr. Gay avers they did. The Prince and the Maharajah of Cashmere, with Major Henderson on the back seat of the howdah as interpreter, entered Jammoo on the same elephant, not separately, as Mr. Gay states. Following Mr. Gay to Agra, we venture to acquaint him with the fact that it was at Delhi, not at Agra, as stated by him, where Shah Jehan received the Persian Ali Merdan; and further, that it was in the palace of the former, not of the latter capital, as he erroneously states, where stood the famous Peacock Throne, until Nadir Shah carried it off to Persia. When we read Mr. Gay's description of the Taj, we are led to question the accuracy of the statement comprised in his apostrophe: 'Peace, disappointed scribblers; it is one of the few places your vagrant pencil has not desecrated!' *Apropos* of scribblers, we would point out to Mr. Gay that a propensity for writing names on a wall is not accurately described as 'loquacity;' he himself, for instance, might have spoiled plaster as well as paper, even if an usually wise providence had created him dumb. Every schoolboy knows, to quote Macaulay's phrase, that Mr. Gay is in error when he speaks of the 'three wicked sons' of the old king of Delhi, taken and shot by Hodson: of the three men, for the killing of whom Sir John Kaye has ineffectually striven to brand Hodson as a wanton murderer, one was a son, another a grandson, and the third a nephew of the old king. Who was the 'Sir *Richard* Outram' of whom Mr. Gay speaks as 'that model of bravery'? And who is the General 'Rothway' whose wife, Mr. Gay tells us, sat beside the Prince at the Gwalior banquet? Mr. Gay is in error when he avers that the Ganges flows into the sea 'by Calcutta'—the Hoogly is a mere branch of the great river; nor is he happier in history than in geography when he makes the astonishing statement regarding Allahbad that it was not only a favourite residence of Akbar, 'but it was here that Nana Saheb held his court in 1857!' But perhaps the most startling of all Mr. Gay's errors is his confusion between the Nagurs of Rajpootana and the Nagas of the Assam frontier. In his account of the visit to Jeypore, Mr. Gay writes: 'But perhaps the most curious section of those who came to cheer the august visitor were the members of a tribe with which you in England are somewhat familiar; and everybody must have heard of the Nagas, the unruly children of the hills in Central India; the gentlemen against whom an expedition was lately sent, and some of whose villages were very recently burned.' Mr. Gay goes among these men with heroic self-devotion; for though he has the protection of the Maharajah, 'they will occasionally murder an European.' No doubt, as Mr. Gay says, 'everybody must have heard of the Naga's and the expedition against them, but probably everybody, except Mr. Gay—and we must add, the editorial department of the *Daily Telegraph* charged with the supervision of Mr Gay's lucubrations—is familiar also with the fact that they are the half-Burmese, half-Assamese inhabitants of the wild unexplored track on the south eastern borders of Upper Assam; in other words, probably as far away from Jeypore as it is possible to go. The Nagurs of Jeypore, whose imaginary truculence Mr. Gay reports with so much gusto, are the armed feudal peasantry of Rajpootana. Though rough and uncouth, they have the merit of loyalty, and they it was who actually prevented the Jeypore regular forces from throwing themselves into the scale against us in the Mutiny time.

We place no credence in the report that Mr. Gay accepted his mission on the same terms as, according to Mr. Samuel Weller, Messrs. Dodson & Fogg undertook Mrs. Bardell's case against Mr. Pickwick. Even were it so, Mr. Gay's book is too bad to admit of our straining a point to say anything in its favour. As it is, we have merely pointed out at random a few of the blunders with which it teems.—*The World.*

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* *From Pall Mall to the Punjaub, or with the Prince in India.* By J. Drew Gay, Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, (London: 1876.)

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